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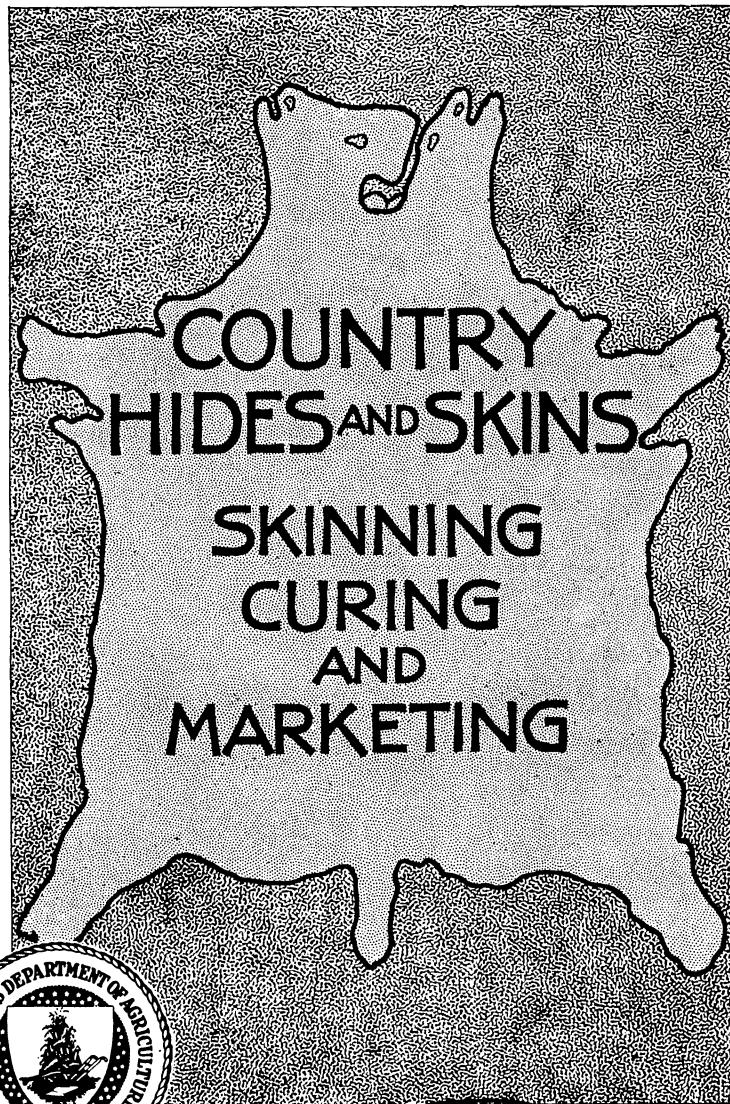
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
FARMERS' BULLETIN No.1055



COUNTRY HIDES AND SKINS make up about one-third of all the hides and skins produced in the United States, and their condition on arrival at the tannery is of vital interest to all who use leather.

Too often the value of country hides for leather making is less than that of packer hides, because less care and skill are shown in the take-off and in curing and handling.

In consequence the hide trade discriminates between country and packer hides and skins, and pays less for the former.

This bulletin shows how farmers, ranchmen, and country or town butchers may produce hides and skins of better quality. It gives detailed directions for skinning the animals and for salting, curing, and handling the hides and skins, with suggestions for more advantageous marketing, to the end that both the producer of hides and the user of leather may be benefited.

Washington, D. C.

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COUNTRY HIDES AND SKINS

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HIDES and skins, the most important raw material of the tanning industry, are products of the farm and range, whether they are sold directly as such or whether they are disposed of in the sale of animals. In addition to being the producer of hides and skins the farmer is one of the chief purchasers and users of the finished products of the leather industry. The farmer, therefore, is directly affected, both as a seller and as a buyer, by the quantity and quality of hides and skins and of the leather made from them.

SOURCES OF HIDES AND SKINS

PACKER HIDES AND SKINS

Packer hides and skins are taken off in establishments where the slaughtering is of a wholesale character, and where men usually are employed exclusively for the purpose of removing hides. In the plants of the large packers the labor is so divided that each worker performs a particular task, in which he becomes very proficient. As the hides are taken off in large numbers, they are uniformly selected and cured, and usually are free from salt stains and excess salt or pickle. The result is a product of uniform selection, of good pattern and trim, and with few imperfections, making possible a maximum yield of leather of the best quality.

COUNTRY HIDES AND SKINS

Country hides and skins are taken off by farmers, ranchmen, and local butchers, or by their helpers, who usually are inexperienced in skinning. This classification includes "fallen" hides, or those from animals that have died from disease, accident, or natural causes, as well as those from animals that have been slaughtered for food. Country hides originate in small numbers, in scattered and remote sections of the country, and seldom are treated in a careful and efficient manner with respect to skinning, curing, and marketing. Frequently the result is a poor product of irregular pattern and trim, with many imperfections. Such hides and skins are usually handled several times before becoming available for uniform selection. Not only is the yield of leather from such hides and skins comparatively low and uncertain, but the leather is capable of limited use only.

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IMPORTED HIDES AND SKINS

Many of the hides and skins used in this country, including practically all the goat and kid skins, are imported. The exportation of such raw materials is comparatively insignificant.

Table 1 shows the supply of hides and skins obtained from domestic and foreign sources, as well as the total number of each kind. The importance of country hides and skins to the leather industry is indicated by the figures in table 2. Only round numbers are given in these tables. The figures for hogs are not included, as comparatively few of these animals are skinned.

TABLE 1.—Domestic production and importation of hides and skins for the United States for 1929, 1934, 1939, and 1940

[In thousands of pieces]

Kind	Total	Domestic ¹	Imported for consumption ²
Cattle hides:			
1929	17,546	12,038	5,508
1934	19,742	18,405	1,337
1939	17,869	14,622	3,247
1940	19,609	15,026	4,583
Calf and kip skins:			
1929	16,132	7,406	8,726
1934	13,571	11,483	2,088
1939	12,956	9,042	3,914
1940	11,330	9,050	2,280
Sheep and lamb skins:			
1929	42,982	17,483	25,499
1934	36,029	21,800	14,229
1939	50,453	21,724	28,729
1940	46,085	21,660	24,425
Goat and kid skins:			
1929			60,129
1934			40,302
1939			39,018
1940			40,153
Horse and colt hides:			
1929			371
1934			144
1939			7,682
1940			7,439

¹ Total domestic slaughter estimated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

² From reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

³ Includes 3,333,570 slaughtered for Government account.

⁴ Includes 1,376,572 slaughtered for Government account.

⁵ Includes 1,356,421 slaughtered for Government account.

⁶ Tanner's Council reports goat and kid skins entering into manufacturing as 55,686,000 in 1929, 44,982,000 in 1934, 40,419,000 in 1939, and 37,697,000 in 1940.

⁷ Estimated from weight.

TABLE 2.—Animals slaughtered in the United States, 1941, with comparisons
[In thousands]

Kind	Total	Number slaughtered in wholesale establishments (packer)	Number slaughtered in retail establishments and on farms (country) ²
Cattle—1929			
1934	12,038	10,114	1,924
1939	18,405	15,653	2,752
1941	14,621	12,131	2,490
Calves—1929	16,458	13,890	2,568
1934	7,406	5,562	1,844
1939	11,483	8,913	2,570
1941	9,191	6,768	2,423
Sheep and lambs—1929	9,278	6,907	2,371
1934	17,483	16,023	1,460
1939	21,800	19,730	2,070
1941	21,614	19,876	1,738
	22,345	20,653	1,692

¹ Includes 3,333,570 cattle, 1,376,572 calves, and 1,356,421 sheep slaughtered for Government account.

² Estimates by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CONDITION OF COUNTRY AND PACKER HIDES AND SKINS

Some of the principal factors which lower the value and materially affect the market prices of hides and skins are given below. The objectionable conditions mentioned are not applicable to all country hides and skins, but they are so prevalent that they serve to draw a contrast between the packer and the country products.

Factors	Country hides and skins	Packer hides and skins
Skinning (flaying).....	By unskilled men.....	By experts.....
Cuts and scores.....	Numerous.....	Few.....
Pattern and trim.....	Not uniform.....	Uniform.....
Sinews.....	Left on hide.....	Removed.....
Udders.....	Parts left on hide.....	Do.....
Tail bone.....	Left on hide.....	Do.....
Dewclaws.....	do.....	Do.....
Hair slippes (putrid condition).....	Many.....	Few.....
Destroyed grain (rubbed or dragged hides).....	do.....	Do.....
Salt stains (due to unclean salt, etc.).....	do.....	Do.....
Salt.....	Often finely ground and dirty.....	Clean, coarsely ground, or rock salt.....
Cure.....	Many not thoroughly cured.....	Generally well cured.....
Method of cure.....	Often pickle cured.....	Always salt cured.....
Saltings.....	Usually two or more.....	Usually but once.....
False weighting.....	By vatting, by applying foreign substances or water.....	Rare.....
Handling.....	Careless.....	Careful.....
Color of flesh side.....	Dirty.....	Usually bright.....
Leather yield.....	Low and uncertain.....	High and reliable.....
Dried hides.....	Many sunburned and decayed.....	None.....
Frozen.....	Frequent in winter.....	Do.....
Fallen.....	Many.....	Few.....
Glue hides.....	do.....	Do.....
Grubs ¹	With more than 1 grub, graded as No. 2.....	With more than 4 grubs, grade as No. 2.....
Quantities.....	Small lots, often single hides.....	In carload lots of selection desired.....
Marketing.....	Complex, through many dealers.....	Simple—producer to tanner.....
Producer's method of sale.....	Frequently sold flat, i. e., not selected or graded.....	Always selected and graded.....
Standardization of classes and grades.....	Not standardized.....	Long-established standards.....

¹ The War Industries Board in 1918 ruled that grub penalties for packer and country hides should be the same.

WASTE AND ECONOMIC LOSSES FROM IMPERFECTIONS

Figures 1 to 8 indicate the damage to the resulting leather from hides and skins having some of the defects just mentioned and the loss because of the limited use to which such leather can be put. Only hides relatively free from imperfections bring the best prices, because they yield the higher-priced products, such as belting, harness, carriage, and furniture leather.

Injuries caused by grubs, ticks, and brands during the life of the animal also affect adversely the market prices of both packer and country hides and skins. Means for the eradication of the cattle tick now well known are being used with great success; processes for the elimination of the grub are being studied by many investigators.

Branding alone is the cause of an appalling loss. The brands are often applied to both sides of the animal, anywhere from shoulder to tail, and are burned so deep that the scars are visible on the under or flesh side. No real solution of this problem has been offered. It

is questionable whether branding is necessary to the extent now practiced. It has been suggested that if branding must be done it be lightly applied and be confined, if practicable, to areas of the hide less valuable for leather purposes, such as the neck or shoulders. The



FIG. 1.—Leather unfit for many purposes because of damage from numerous scores (wavy lines) and cuts (black lines and holes). Result: Lower prices for hides; higher prices for good leather.

use of the wire brand instead of the heavy iron ones also has been suggested.

Ticky hides make leather of low value, and grub holes and brand sears limit the area of sound leather obtained and the uses to which



FIG. 2.—A "close-up" showing the effect of scores. This leather is almost worthless, but it costs as much to tan and finish it as it does that from good hides.

it can be put. Injuries from ticks and grubs influence the market prices of the live cattle as well as of the hides. Butt-branded hides sell for less per pound than natives, and side-branded for less than butt-branded hides of the same selections. On the livestock market branded cattle bring considerably less per head than native cattle otherwise the same. Some injury is caused to hides by the horns

of cattle and by use of barbed wire for fences. The dehorning of cattle and the discontinuance of the use of barbed wire for fencing cattle inclosures will prevent this loss.

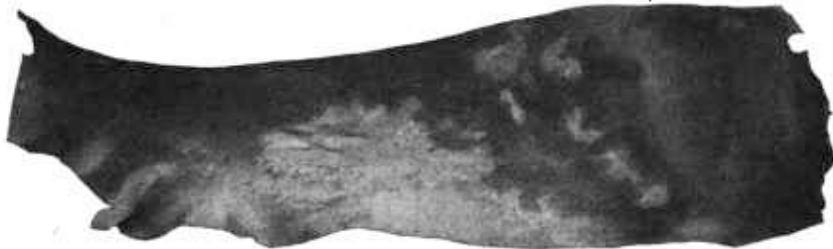


FIG. 3.—Leather from an improperly salted hide. One way to increase the cost of shoes. The lighter areas show "hair slip" and "rot"



FIG. 4.—This condition was caused by failure to cure the hide. Such a hide is scarcely worth tanning. It will give only inferior soles and lifts. Properly cured it would have given 6 to 8 pairs of good outsoles

The effect on the leather of grubby, ticky, and branded hides is shown to some extent in Figures 5 to 8.



FIG. 5.—Leather from a "ticky" hide. The pits caused by the tick bites give the leather a rough surface, making it unfit for many purposes for which a fine finish is necessary

SPREAD BETWEEN PRICE OF HIDES AND PRICE OF LEATHER

The United States Department of Agriculture receives many protests from farmers and butchers against the wide difference between the prices paid them for hides and the prices charged them for leather. This condition is the result of many factors, most of which are not peculiar to hides and leather, but apply equally to many other commodities. After the producer sells them, the hides must pass through numerous processes of marketing, transportation, and manufacture before being converted into leather, which in turn undergoes many additional processes in being made into finished

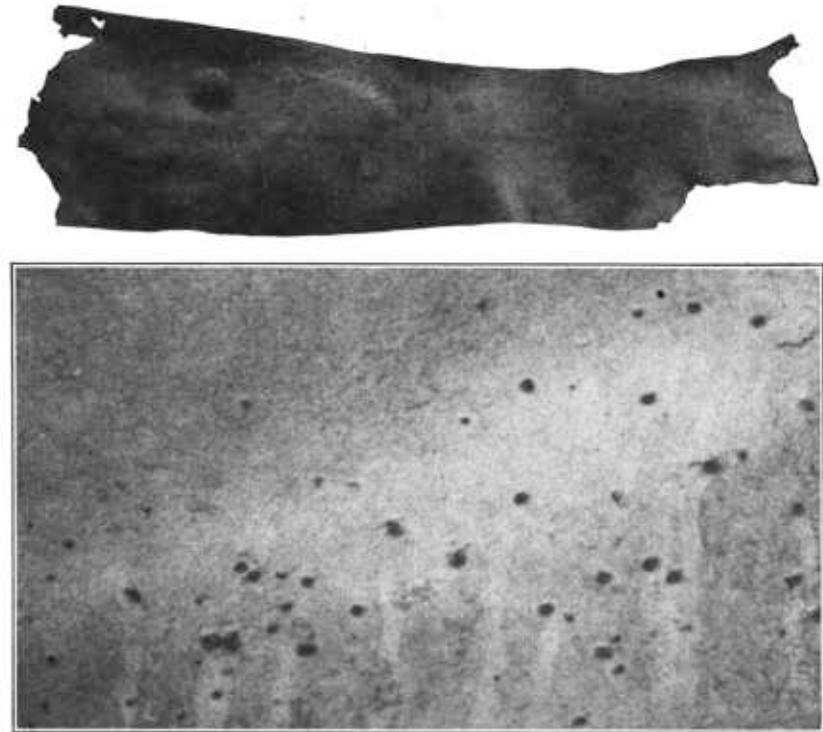


FIG. 6.—Leather from a grubby hide. The grub holes appear as black specks near the top and middle of the figure. The lower figure shows the grubby area enlarged. Grubby leather is unfit for good outsoles, shoe uppers, harness, or belting.

articles and in being sold. It must be remembered also that a loss, based on the weight of the salt-cured hide, of from 10 to 30 per cent, occurs in tanning.

The wide difference between the prices of the raw and the finished products, as well as the low prices paid for country hides and skins as compared with the prices paid for those marketed by the packers, is also due partly to several factors less difficult to control than those just mentioned. Among them is the general inferiority of country hides and skins, due to indifferent and improper methods of handling and to the lack of a well-defined and closely followed system of classifying and marketing them. Much improvement is possible along



FIG. 7.—Grain side of leather from a branded hide

these lines. It rests almost entirely with the farmer and the country butchers.

There are three important operations in the handling of hides and skins: Take-off or skinning; salting and curing; and marketing. Unless these operations are performed properly and efficiently, bearing constantly in mind that the hide or skin, as well as the meat, is an article of value, the loss to the small butcher, and even to the farmer with only an occasional hide or skin to market, will be appreciable. Collectively this avoidable loss amounts to millions of dollars annually. The improvement in quality and the better returns will more than offset the little extra time and effort required for carefully following the correct methods of skinning, salting, curing, and marketing.

DIRECTIONS FOR SKINNING, SALTING, AND CURING

Country hides and skins can be so handled in the take-off and cure and so marketed that they will yield leather of high quality, and as a consequence bring prices but little lower than those paid for the packer products. The small producer, such as the farmer or stock-



FIG. 8.—Flesh side of the hide shown in Figure 7, showing the penetrating effect of branding. Leather from the branded areas is hard and brittle and of limited usefulness. The value of the hide is reduced from one-fourth to one-half

man, of course, is handicapped by having a limited number of hides and skins at a time, and consequently can not afford to install special equipment. Nevertheless, with a knowledge of the correct principles and a judicious use of the means ordinarily available, he can produce an article of excellent quality.

TAKE-OFF OR SKINNING

Although it is proper to remove for marketing the hides or skins of animals that have died from most of the ordinary diseases or have met their death from an accident, those of animals that have died from a highly contagious or communicable disease, such as anthrax, should be burned or buried with the carcass.

For killing and skinning on a small scale, only the following simple tools are required: An ax, preferably with a small cylindrical head, for felling; an 8-inch straight-blade knife for sticking; a 6 or 7 inch curved skinning knife; a steel for sharpening the knives; a stout stick about 3 feet long, sharpened or spiked at each end; and several heavy spreaders, or gambrels, of various sizes for suspending the carcasses by the hind legs. The sharpened or spiked stick is used to support the animal while on its back on the floor or ground, and for this purpose a sawed-off broomstick spiked on each end will serve. In addition to the tools, some means, such as a block and tackle, must be provided for swinging heavy animals.

The most suitable place for killing must be selected, keeping in mind the necessity for cleanliness. Care should be taken to prevent contamination of the hide or skin by blood, water, or filth. A building with a concrete floor, which can be easily flushed with water, is preferred, although it is not necessary. Killing and skinning are often done outdoors on a clean, hard spot under a tree, a limb of which can be used for suspending the carcass.

Always clean the animal before killing it, but remove the dirt and manure without scratching or scarring the hide or skin. Careless cleaning, particularly in the case of calves and other young animals, often causes serious damage to the skin. Instruments with sharp teeth, like the old-fashioned currycomb, are not suitable. A heavier comb, with nonrusting, dull teeth, or a fiber brush used with water, preferably from a fountain attachment, is better. Care is necessary in using any cleaning instrument.

Avoid causing damage to the hide or skin while handling the animal. In knocking it down, for instance, see that it does not fall on stones or rocks that will bruise the hide, and in the subsequent handling do not drag the carcass around so as to rub the hair off the skin.

Keep the skinning knife sharp, but use it carefully and no more than is necessary. Avoid cutting the hide or skin, not, however, at the expense of the meat. Leave the flesh on the animal; besides a loss of food, its presence on the hide or skin is very objectionable, decidedly lowering its quality. Skinning is done best and most easily before the animal heat has escaped.

The operations of skinning are difficult to describe so that they may be followed easily. In fact, expertness in flaying, especially of hides, can be acquired only by practice. It requires something of a

knack, and much patience and care must be exercised until the knack is obtained. No written directions can be as clear and effective as actual observations and trials. It is suggested that the farmer or small killer take advantage of any opportunity he may have to visit the larger killing establishments where proper methods are employed.

SKINNING CATTLE

First fasten the animal securely with a rope around its neck, with its head pulled down near the floor or ground. Make sure that escape is impossible. The place where the animal is to be felled should be selected with the view of allowing the blood from the sticking to flow away. Stun completely with a good blow of the ax on the forehead a little to either side of the center. The exact location of this point is shown by the blood spot on the skull in Figure 10. If preferred, the animal may be shot in this spot with a rifle or pistol of at least .38 caliber.

Begin the bleeding immediately. This may be done while the animal is lying on the floor or after it has been hoisted with head down. The latter position is preferred, as it promotes complete drainage of the blood. Start by making a long straight rip in the neck at the sticking point in line with the center of the underlip and the center of the brisket.

Some practice is required to bleed properly. With the back of the knife against the breastbone and with the tip of the blade pointing toward the spinal column at the top of the shoulders, cut in to just under the windpipe, to a depth of approximately 5 or 6 inches, severing the vein and artery which cross at this point. Then run the knife in on top of the windpipe and cut the blood vessels on that side. Do not stick too deep and puncture the pleura, as then the blood will flow into the chest cavity, causing a bloody carcass. Figure 9 shows the bleeding operation while the animal is still down. Notice the position of the operator and how the neck of the animal is stretched by pressing back on its jaw and front legs. This illustration also shows the bad practice of making a jagged rip, instead of a clean, straight one. Always stick the throat lengthwise, never crosswise from ear to ear. Crosswise sticking reduces the value of the hide by wasting much of the head and neck parts.

After bleeding freely, begin skinning the head, cheeks, and face, as shown in Figure 10. This operation is easier to perform while the animal is suspended. Commence by cutting across from the base of the right horn to that of the left one and then down to the left eye and through the left nostril. In this way the head and face will be on one side of the hide, instead of bag fashion or all in one piece, and will allow the hide to lie flat when spread for curing. In Figure 10 the path of the knife in making the cut down one side of the head and face can be followed very easily. Skin out carefully the head, cheeks, and face, and cut around the base of the horns, leaving the ears on the hide. When skinning over the cheeks leave the meat on the head. One of the defects of country hides is the presence of cheek meat. Remove the head by severing from the neck at the top of the spinal column or atlas joint. The horns are left on the skull, not on the hide.

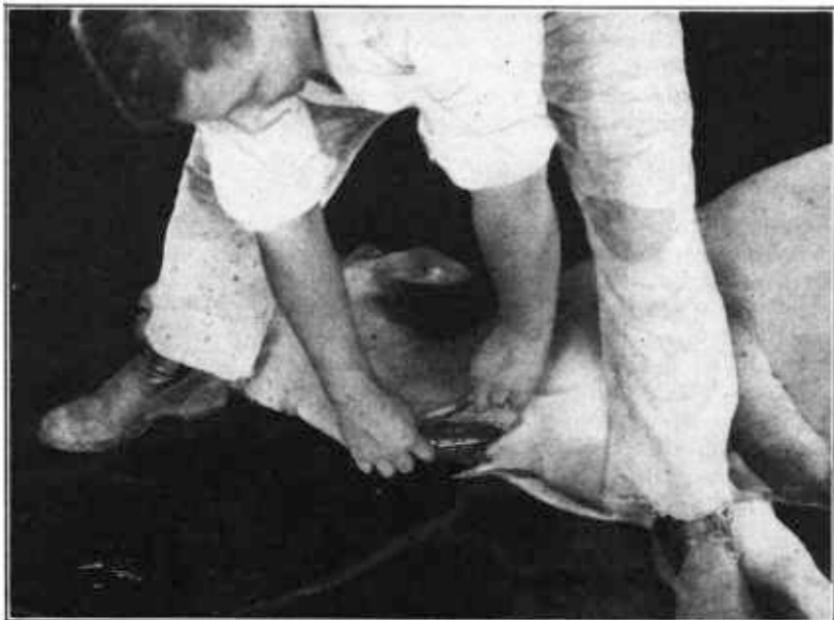


FIG. 9.—Sticking and bleeding. Observe carefully the operator's position. Do not make the jagged cuts shown at the operator's left hand

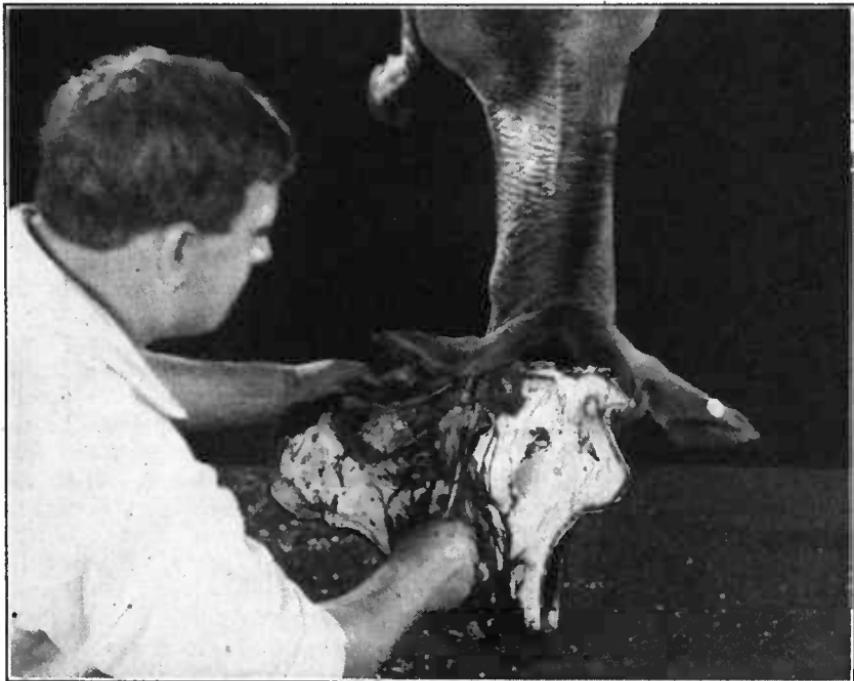


FIG. 10.—Skinning the head and cheek. Note the path of the knife along the edge of the unremoved hide, starting at the base of the right horn and extending across to that of the left horn and down through the left nostril

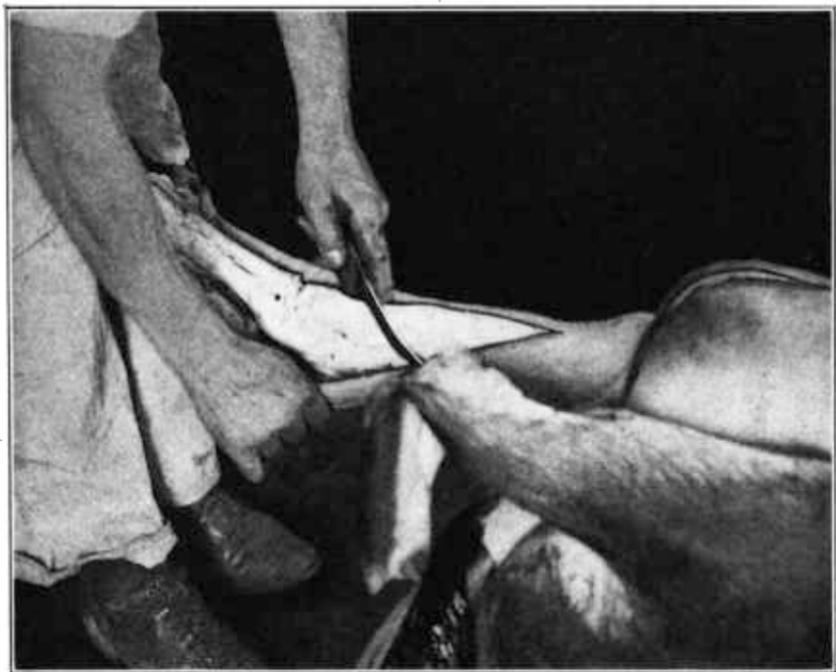


FIG. 11.—Skinning the forelegs. Note the position of the skinner and the cut down the leg. The leg on the near side has been removed at the knee joint

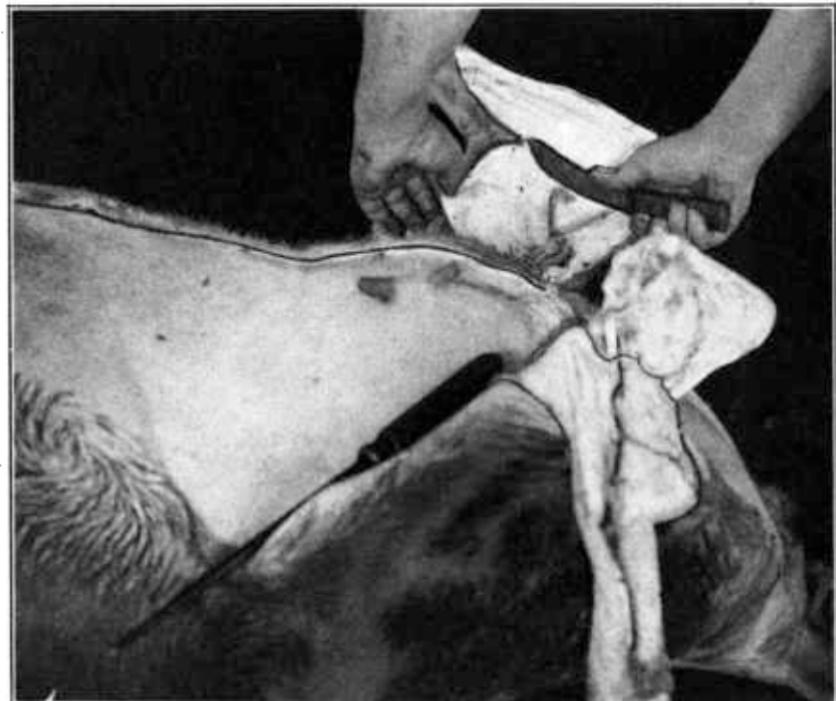


FIG. 12.—Skinning the hind legs. The position of the knife and the pull on the hide are important

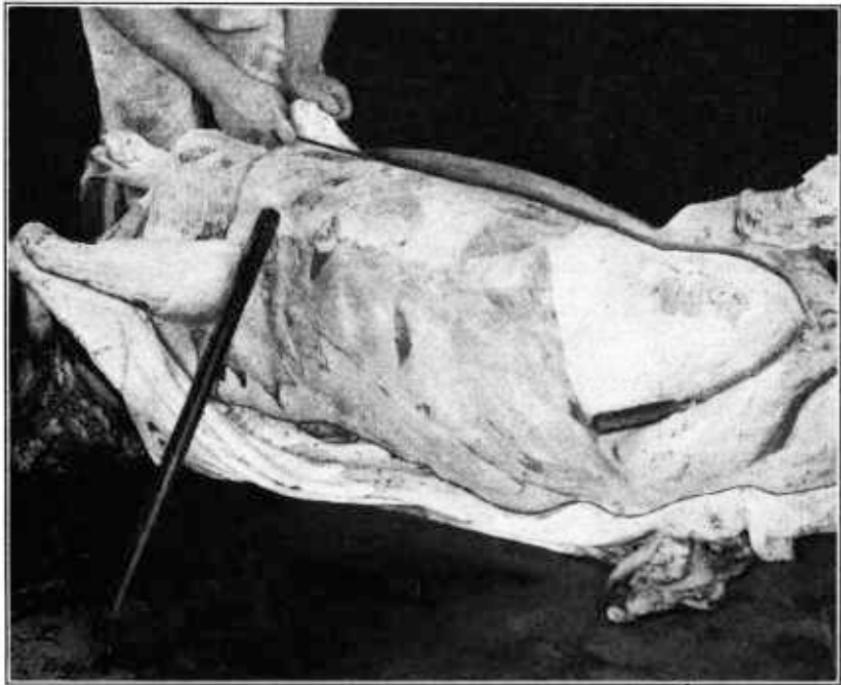


FIG. 13.—The first step in "siding down." Pull the hide up tight while working the knife as shown. Do not cut the edge.

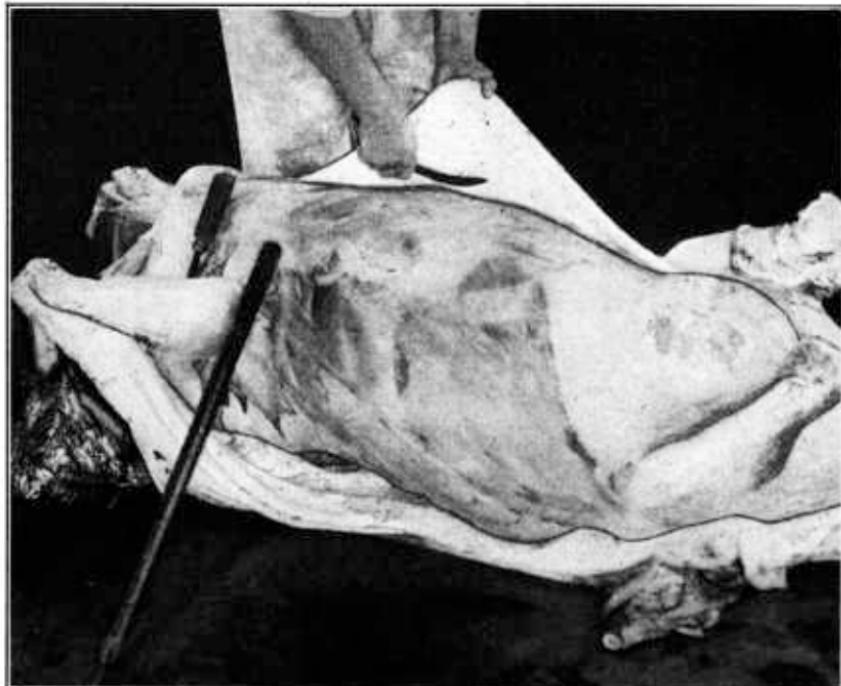


FIG. 14.—The second step in skinning the side. Pull hard on the hide, with the knife nearly flat against it.



FIG. 15.—Skinning back to the hind leg. Hold the hide taut

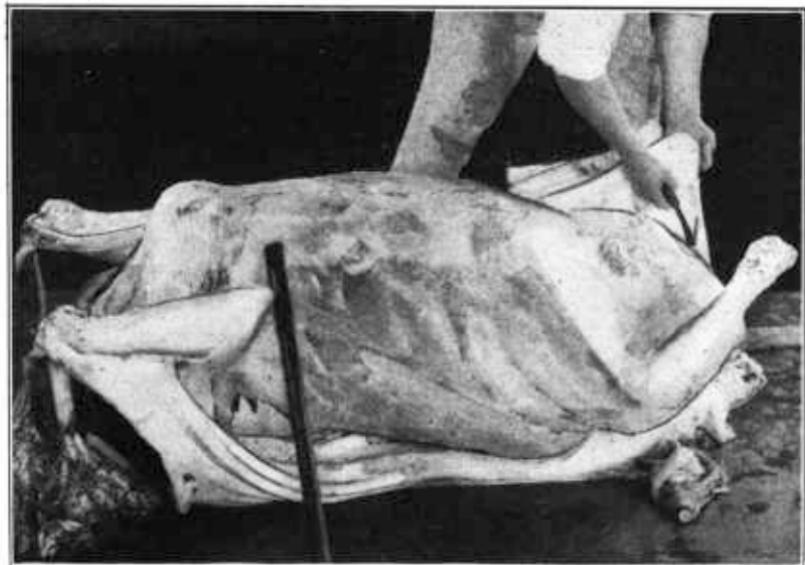


FIG. 16.—Skinning near the rump. Note particularly the position of the knife blade



FIG. 17.—Well down on the side. Part of the red muscles over the belly have been removed with the hide. This is a common error in skinning



FIG. 18.—"Skinning out" inside the front leg. The course of the ripping-open cut is shown in Figure 20

Now lower the animal, if it has been suspended, and support it on its back, using the spiked stick as a prop, by placing one end in the brisket and the other in the floor. Skin out the legs and remove the feet, as shown in Figures 11 and 12. Cut off the dewclaws and rip up the back of each leg through the center of the knee and several inches beyond. Start the leg-ripping cut from the cleft at the back of the hoof or on the right side of the dewclaw holes, and gradually come in to the center at the knee. Remove the feet by severing them at the knee joints at the upper end of the shin bone. One front and one hind foot have already been removed from the carcasses shown in Figures 11 and 12. Either just before skinning the legs or immediately after rip the hide down the belly from the

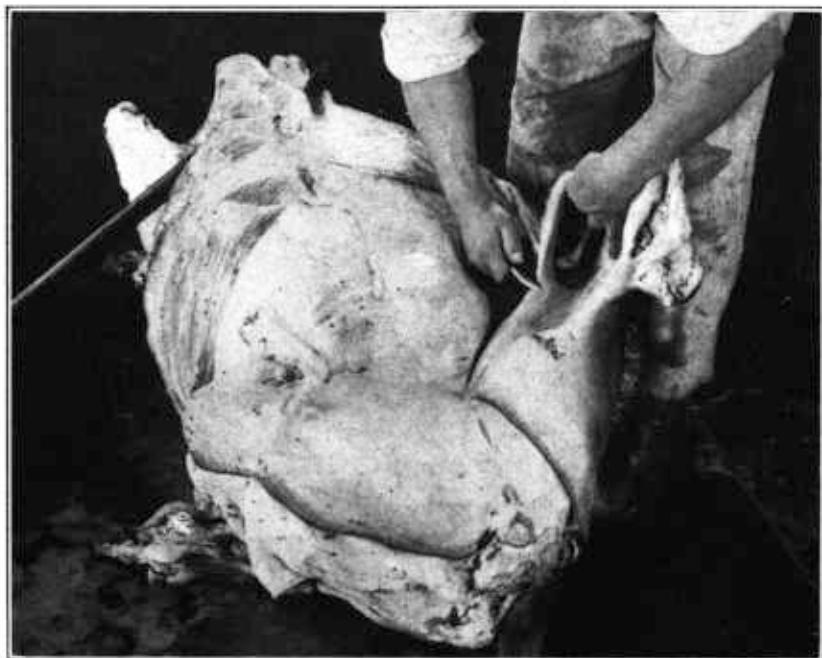


FIG. 19.—The correct cut from the belly line to the hind legs. This cut is very important in making a good pattern. Study Figures 18, 20, and 21 in this connection.

sticking cut to the rectum or tail. Make this a neat, straight rip, free from jagged edges.

“Siding down,” or skinning the sides, illustrated in Figures 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, comes next. Stand opposite the brace or prop and begin skinning the near side by placing the knife under the hide about midway of the belly. Skin forward to the brisket and back to the inside of the hind leg close to the tail. Have the knife sharp and hold it flat, with the back close to the hide. With the free hand lift away the hide, stretching it tight by pulling outward and upward against the knife. Do not let any wrinkles form in the hide as it is being removed. Use a long, steady, downward stroke over the sides instead of a short, choppy one. Skin off the hide nearly to the backbone, leaving it attached, however, at the thighs and

shoulders. Be careful to let the covering muscles over the abdomen remain on the carcass. (These muscles show particularly well in fig. 17.) Change the prop to the skinned side and remove the hide from the other side.

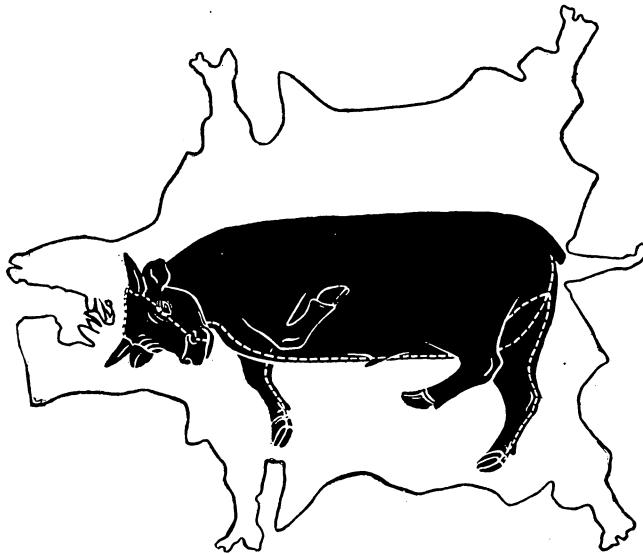


FIG. 20

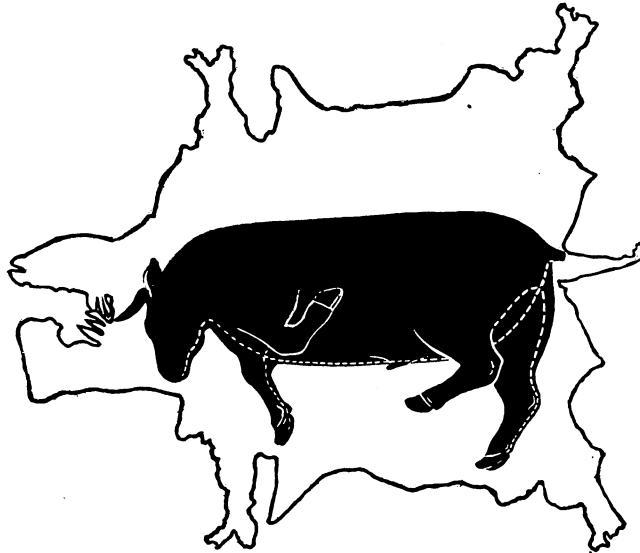


FIG. 21

Figures 20 and 21 show the proper ripping-open cuts for a correct pattern. The dotted lines show the path of the knife, and the solid lines show the appearance of the hide when spread out

The next operation, although simple, is extremely important. It partly governs the pattern of the hide, or, in other words, the proportion of the hide in the shoulder, belly, and butt sections. There is little excuse for the poor, irregular pattern often characteristic of country hides and skins. Although proper skinning, without scores

or cuts, requires practice, a proper pattern requires only a sharp knife and straight ripping-open cuts along the correct lines. Figures 18 and 19 show these cuts at the fore and hind legs. All the ripping-open cuts are clearly shown in Figures 20 and 21 by dotted lines. The outlines show the resulting correct pattern or appearance of the hide when spread out flat. The contrasting points in pattern and trim are shown in Figures 22 and 23. The irregular edges and the shape of the hide, the split shanks and tails, and the dewclaws shown

in Figure 23 are absent in Figure 22. The dotted lines show how much hide must be trimmed off before tanning. Those portions of the hide marked "A" in Figure 23 should appear at B in order to produce a perfect pattern.

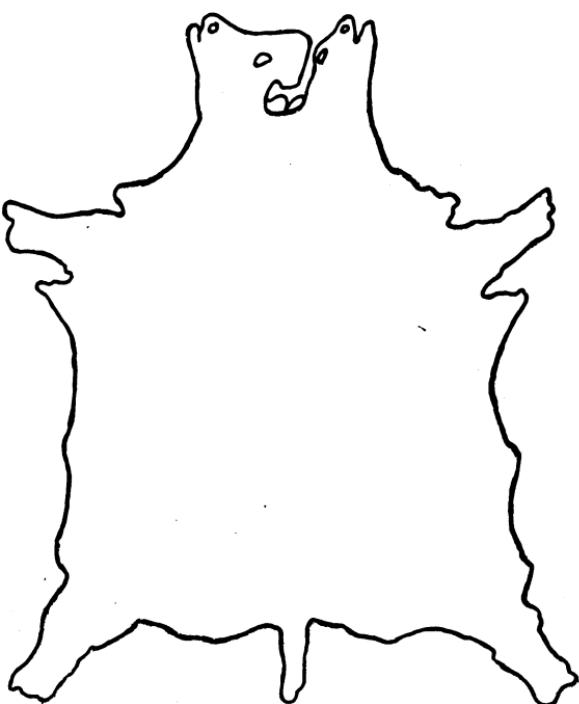


FIG. 22.—A hide of good pattern and trim

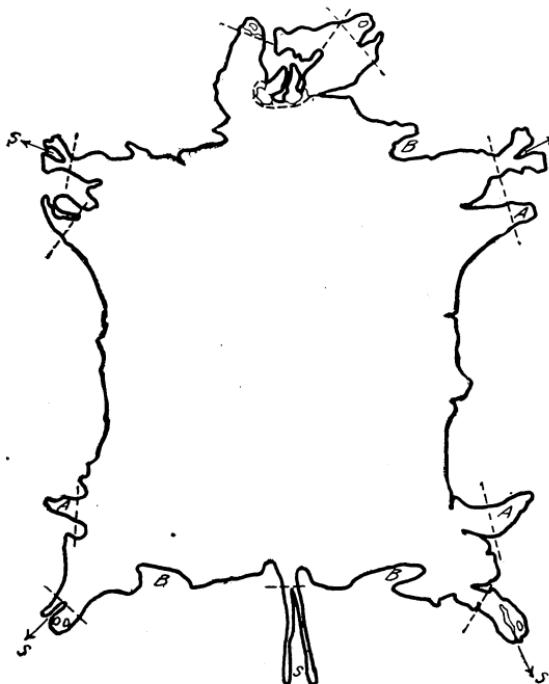


FIG. 23.—A hide of poor pattern and trim

For the cut at the front legs start at the center ripping line well forward at the brisket, somewhat in advance of the front legs, and draw the knife slantingly back to the union of the foreleg and body. Continue the cut down the leg to meet that made when skinning the body. The same is done for the hind legs, starting at the center about 6 inches from the tail and cutting upward to the back of the legs so as to connect with the cut previously made.



FIG. 24

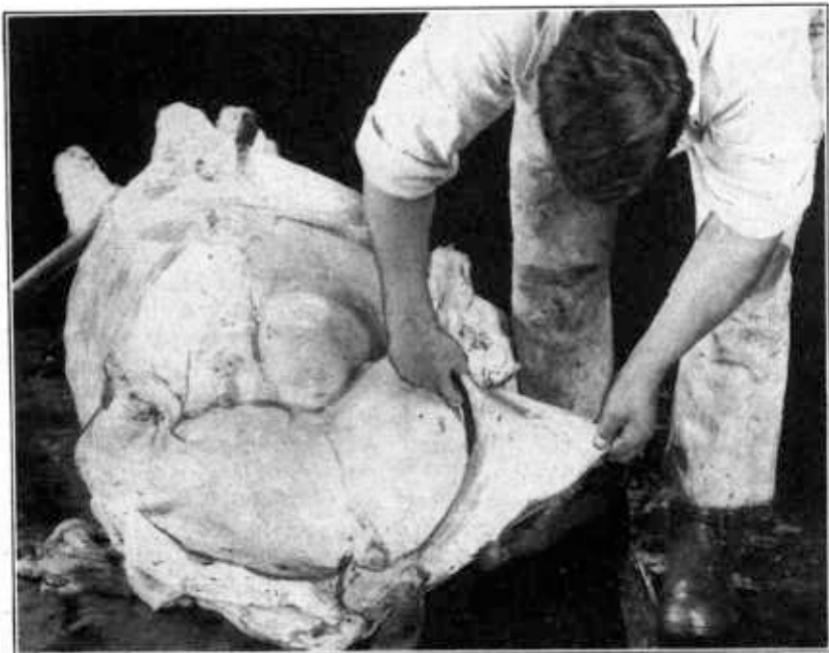


FIG. 25

Figures 24 and 25 show the operation of skinning over the buttocks and rump. Carefully note the manner of holding the knife and the hide.



FIG. 26.—“Beating the fell” over the rump and round. Pull hard on the hide and strike at the carcass with the hilt end of the knife handle

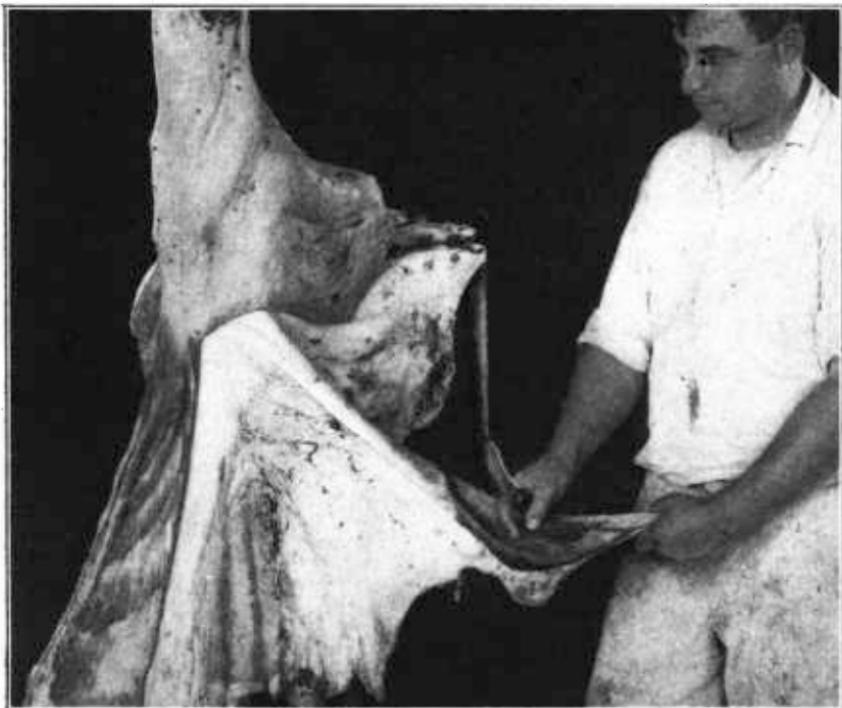


FIG. 27.—“Snapping off” over the flank. Grasp the hide as shown and while pulling down snap it off, as if shaking a rug



FIG. 28.—Skinning the back. Here the hide will almost drop off from its own weight

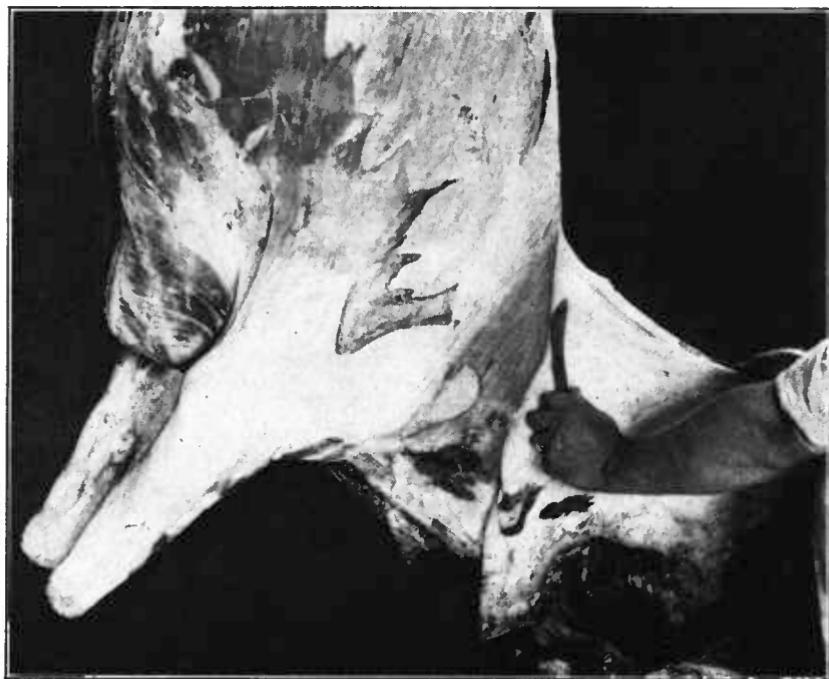


FIG. 29.—Skinning the neck

While the animal is still down skin over the buttocks and rump, as shown in Figures 24 and 25. Insert the spreader or gambrel in the hind legs and raise the animal to the half hoist, so that its shoulders rest on the floor.

The next operation is to remove the tail bone. This is done by ripping the hide down the underside of the tail to the tip or brush. Cut the tail bone off from the body and pull it off the hide, being sure to remove the entire bone. A tail puller, consisting essentially of an iron hook with jaws which tighten their grip when pulled on, is often used for this operation. The hook is slipped over the gambrel, the hide is split down the under side of the tail, and the tip end of the tail bone is worked out and inserted in the jaws. The hide is pulled off the bone by grasping the switch and pulling downward. The hide is then skinned carefully away from the base of the tail and the tail bone is severed close to the animal's body.

Take the hide off the hind legs, rump, and round by starting it with the knife and then by beating or pounding with the fist, butt of the knife handle, or back of a cleaver, at the same time pulling on the hide as shown in Fig-

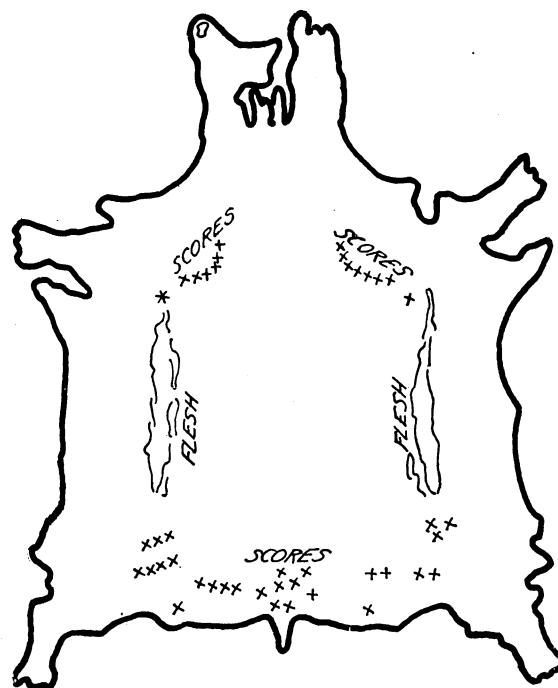


FIG. 30.—With hides poorly taken off, defects from scores and flesh are particularly prevalent in the areas indicated in the diagram. Scores are very numerous around the tail and in the butt, which is the most valuable section of the hide. Careful knife work will prevent these defects

ure 26. This is the most valuable section of the hide, and it adheres so tightly to the animal that it is almost impossible to remove it with a knife without making cuts and scores. Hammering off is very satisfactory and is a sure way to prevent cuts. When clear of the rump and round, the hide is generally snapped off to the flank (fig. 27). In skinning the back (fig. 28) very slight use of the knife is necessary, as the weight of the hide will almost pull it off. Care should be taken to see that the muscle tissue is not pulled off with the hide. The operator in Figure 28 is holding the knife almost vertically, but it is common for skinners at this stage to work the blade horizontally while severing the hide from the

adhering muscles. When skinned down to the shoulders, the animal is raised clear of the floor and the hide is dropped off the neck, as shown in Figure 29. Spread the hide out and split each ear with two cuts lengthwise, so that they will lie flat when curing.

Although country hides usually bear scores and surplus flesh, these defects are particularly prevalent in the places indicated in Figure 30.

For proper skinning, these sections require unusual care.



FIG. 31.—“Pounding off” a calfskin, using the butt of the knife handle

sticking the throat without previous stunning by an ax. This may scatter the brains. Most country butchers, particularly in the East, then cut the head off with the hide-on, although the head and face can be skinned as in the case of cattle.

In removing the skin the knife need be used but very little, most of the skinning over the body being done by the fists and arms while the skin is kneaded to prevent tearing. The knife is necessary in taking the skin off around the head, neck, legs, and flanks, near the base of the tail, and over the rump.

In general, the ripping open and other primary cuts in skinning calves are the same as those described under skinning cattle. The following slightly different step is common in some sections of the country but seldom used by butchers, as it requires more time and care.

SKINNING HORSES

Horsehides are removed in practically the same manner as cattle hides. They are graded almost entirely on the condition of the butt or rear portion. Particular pains should be taken with the butt, which should be free from scores, cuts, and dragged spots. Tails and manes should be removed from the hides and sold separately.

SKINNING CALVES

In the large packing establishments calves are killed by being stunned. The smaller slaughterers and country butchers sometimes kill by

Hang the calf up by its hind legs and skin the rump around the tail, at the same time disjointing the tail bone. The tail bone should be entirely removed before the skin is sent to market. The next operation is skinning out the hind legs, after which the skin is ripped open straight from neck to tail and the front legs skinned as in the case of cattle. After this suspend the animal with a small spreader or gambrel and remove the skin by hammering and pulling, as shown in Figures 31 and 32. Do not use the blade of the knife any more than is absolutely necessary, as, for example, when the meat shows a tendency to pull away from the carcass. In this way any chance of making scores or cuts may be obviated and a skin of decidedly greater value will be obtained.

As a rule, when calves are to be placed in cold storage, the skin is not removed. The hanging parts of the skin are wrapped over the skinned parts and left this way to keep the meat moist until the carcass is to be cut up for sale. The butcher has then only to pull or "fist" the skin off the back

and remove the tail bone if present. Very often when the dressed calf is to be shipped some distance the skin is not even partially removed. This is advisable for the protection of the meat, but makes the skinning more difficult because of the escape of the animal heat.

Figure 33 is a diagram of a calfskin of good trim, and Figure 34 shows one of very poor trim. The dotted lines indicate the amount of skin that must be trimmed off before tanning. This includes the entire head, practically all the shanks, and many pieces along the belly edge. The value of a calfskin depends largely upon its pattern and trim.



FIG. 32.—"Pulling off" a calfskin. Stretch the skin with the left hand and press down on it with the right forearm

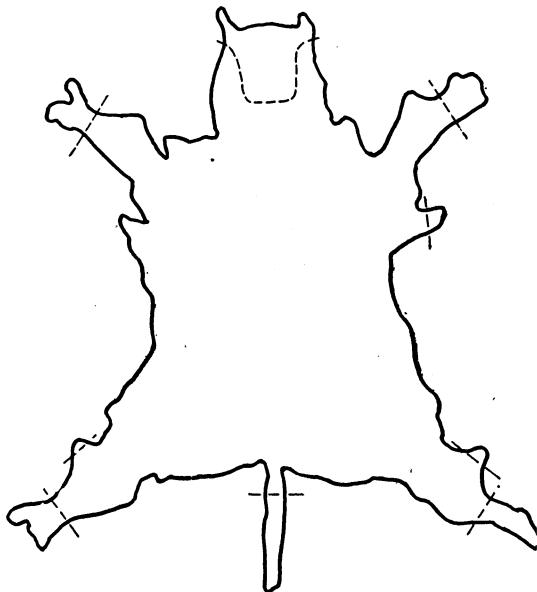


FIG. 33.—A calfskin of good pattern and trim. The dotted lines indicate the amount cut off before tanning

lass. If the carcass is allowed to become cold, the skin adheres so closely that the use of force in drawing it off in the manner described may cause it to crack.

SKINNING SHEEP

When skinning sheep and lambs extreme care is necessary to prevent wool from coming in contact with the flesh. Such contact almost always results in contamination of the meat. A similar precaution is important when removing the skin from the carcass of a goat.

Sheep are not stunned before bleeding, although this method of killing may be used with the old ones. After sticking the sheep through

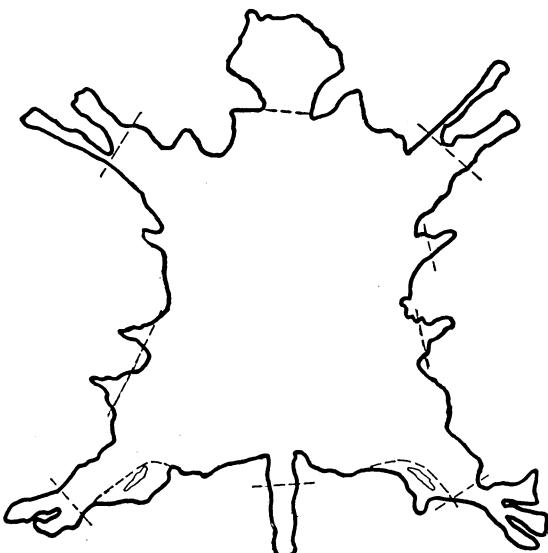


FIG. 34.—A calfskin of poor pattern and trim. The dotted lines show the excessive amount of trimming necessary because of the poor pattern. The head and practically all of each shank must be cut off

SKINNING DEACON AND STILLBORN CALVES

Deacon skins are obtained from very small calves, the cured skin weighing under 7 pounds. Stillborn calves furnish what are known as slunk skins. From these young animals the skin can be pulled off almost entirely. After skinning the head and legs, tie the head and the forelegs together with a rope or chain and fasten to something solid. Then tie a strong cord with a slip noose around the neck of the skin and pull it off, using man power, horsepower, or wind-

the throat, skin out the legs as shown in Figure 35. Split the skin over the back of the front legs from the dewclaws to somewhat beyond the knees, and also from the brisket to the chin, skinning back a little on the neck. For the hind legs split the skin down



FIG. 35.—Opening the skin of a sheep. The hind legs are skinned out in much the same way.

the back to the center line of the belly. Remove the skin from the legs and buttocks, as shown in Figure 36, and then "fist" it off over the brisket and belly, as shown in Figure 37. Cut off the feet at the toe joints, and suspend the animal by its hind legs. Split the skin

down the center line of the belly from the tail to the neck and lift it off over the flank, as shown in Figure 38. From this stage, the pelt can be removed entirely by "fisting-off" and pulling. In "fisting-off" (fig. 39), the edge of the skin is grasped firmly in one hand and pulled while the fist of the other hand is shoved between the skin and body. The strokes of the fist should be downward over the forequarters and upward and backward over the hindquarters. After

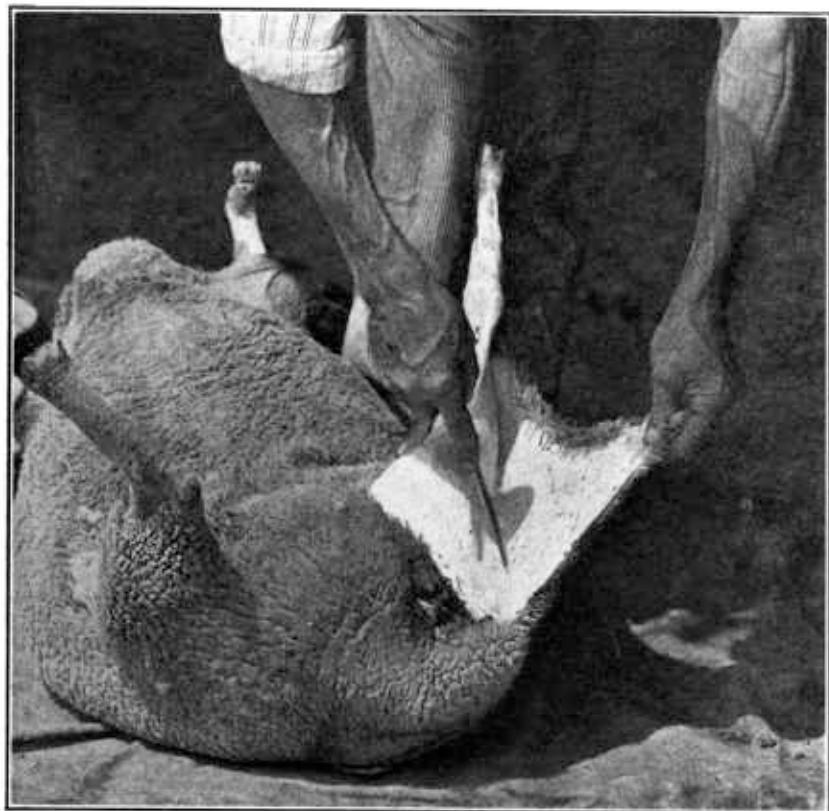


FIG. 36.—Removing skin from the hind legs

being "fisted-off" the sides, the pelt is stripped down over the back and neck (fig. 40) and cut off close behind the ears.

COMMON DEFECTS IN COUNTRY TAKE-OFF AND REMEDIES

In the following tabulation the most serious and prevalent defects from the skinning of country hides and skins are given in the left column. Suggestions for overcoming these faults are listed in the right column.

Defects	Remedies
Head skinned out bag fashion or all in one piece.	Cut across head at base of horns and down left side of face into or just beside left eye, then down through left nostril. (Figs. 10, 20, 21.) Easily avoided by careful knife work.
Cheek meat not trimmed out, usually left on hide. Hide from legs irregular in shape.	Cut hide at back of hoof, then rip up back of leg to knee joint, skinning out both sides of leg. (Figs. 11, 12, 20, 21.) Start from the ripping-open cut down the belly well forward at the brisket and cut slantingly back to the back of knuckle joint of the foreleg. (Figs. 18, 20, 21.) Start from the ripping-open cut down the belly at a point about midway between the tail and bag, but nearer to the bag by a few inches, and cut upward to the back of the hind leg at the knee joint. (Figs. 19, 20, 21.)
Poor pattern. Hide from belly skinned so as to come in the shoulder section.	Sharp knife carefully and sparingly used. Beat and pull off the hide as much as possible. Avoid at all times cutting or digging into the surface of the hide. (Figs. 26 and 27.)
Poor pattern. Hide from the butt skinned so as to come in the belly section at the bag.	Sharp knife used in long sweeping strokes. Hold the knife flat against the hide where it joins the flesh. With the other hand draw hide taut, thus removing wrinkles and permitting clean, sure knife work. (Figs. 2, 3, 16, 17, 19.)
Poor knife work around the butt and rump, leaving bad scores.	Sharp knife. Pull hide against knife edge instead of making short blind cuts. (Figs. 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 30.)
Bad scores on belly and side of hide, due to short, choppy strokes.	Rip down under side of tail to tip and remove entire bone.
Bad scores on neck and shoulders.	Cut off dewclaws before starting to skin the legs.
Failure to remove tail bone.	Spread hide on floor, and split ears lengthwise twice. This will permit the hides to lie flat in the pack while being cured.
Dewclaws left on hide.	
Ears not split.	

SALTING AND CURING

The next important operation after the hides and skins have been correctly removed is that of curing or preserving them in a sound condition, which is best accomplished by thorough salting.

In cold weather hides and skins may be safely kept for some time without salting, though care should be taken to prevent them from freezing. In spring, summer, and fall, however, they must be salted promptly if they are to be made into good leather and pay for the work of saving them.

SALTING AND CURING ON THE FARM

Cattle and horse hides.—Before salting see that the hide is clean. Other factors being equal, clean hides bring the most money because there is less waste on them and they make better leather. After the hide has been taken off carefully from the animal, remove any pieces of flesh by scraping with the back of a butcher knife and by careful cutting. Trim off any ragged edges and split the ears twice. Immediately wash thoroughly both sides of the hide with clean, cold water and a brush, scrubbing particularly the grain side to remove

all dirt from the hair. Let the hide drain thoroughly to remove the excess water, and cure with salt as follows:

Select a cool, clean place, preferably a cellar or a barn floor free from drafts and out of the direct sunlight. A floor with a slight slope and a drain is the best. Sprinkle on the selected space a thin



FIG. 37.—“Fisting off” skin over the brisket. This is done also over the belly, after skinning the hind legs (fig. 36)

layer of clean crystal salt (about pea size) or ordinary salt of the kind used for salting meat. Spread the washed and drained hide, hair side down, over the salted floor, being sure to straighten out all folds and laps. Sprinkle fresh, clean salt all over the flesh side of the hide, using nearly a pound of salt for every pound of hide. See that all parts of the flesh side receive a sprinkling of the salt. Be



FIG. 38.—Skinning over the flank of a sheep. Use the knife carefully

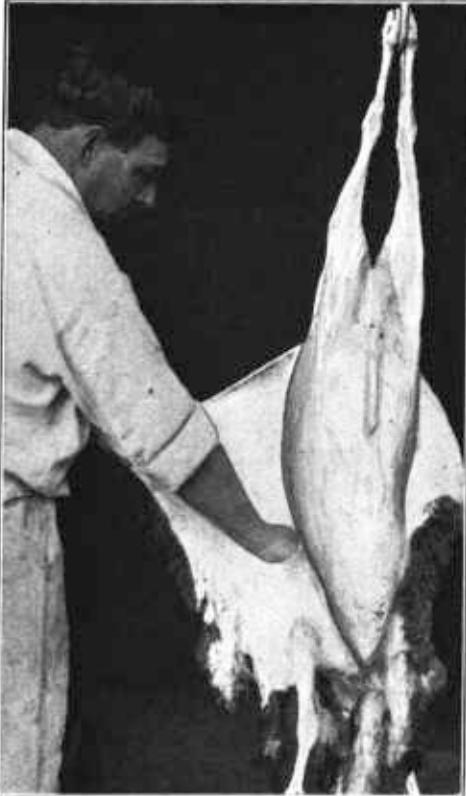


FIG. 39.—“Fisting off” a sheepskin. Note the position of the fist and the skin



FIG. 40.—“Stripping off” over the back of a sheep

sure to use plenty of salt and rub it in well along the cut edges, head, neck, legs, wrinkles, and the heavy portions.

If several hides are to be cured, pile them one on top of another, always hair side down, with their heads at one end, and salt each one on the flesh side as directed. In piling the hides, do not drag them across the stack of salted ones, as this disturbs the salt on those underneath, causing unsalted spots and spoiled hides.

The liquor from the pile of hides must be drained away to prevent damage to the bottom ones.

In curing, the hides if properly salted will become firm and stiff, when they are known as "salt firm" or "salt hard." This requires some time, about 12 to 14 days, after which the hides are ready for bundling and shipping. They should not be bundled immediately after salting.

Calfskins.—After the skins have become cool, salt them in the same manner as cattle or horse hides. It is safer, however, to use a finer salt than is used for hides and to rub it in with the hands around the neck, head, tail root, legs, and shanks.

Sheepskins.—Sheepskins require a longer time to cool. Do not salt them until thoroughly cooled, which will take from 8 to 10 hours in the summer. Use about one-half pound of clean, fine salt to 1 pound of skin, sprinkle it on by hand, and make sure that every spot on the flesh side gets some salt.

Send sheepskins and lambskins to market promptly. Hold them only 4 or 5 days, 6 at most, after salting, as they are likely to heat rapidly, causing decomposition and decrease in value if not total loss. For the same reason not more than 10 should be placed in one pile.

Dry-salted curing.—In hot, dry sections of the country, like the Southwestern States and Mexico, hides and skins may be cured by "dry salting." Thoroughly salt the flesh side of the green or fresh hide, in accordance with the directions in the preceding paragraphs, and leave it until it has become firm and somewhat stiff, that is, "salt firm," which requires about 10 to 14 days. Then hang up the salted hide or skin or swing it over a pole, with the flesh side out, and let it dry thoroughly under an open shed or in some place where there is a good draft of air, protected, however, from the weather. After the hide or skin has become dry, it is advisable to lightly resalt the flesh side before storing or shipping. The chief advantage in dry salting is the reduction in weight thus effected, with the consequent decrease in the cost and labor of transportation.

Keeping cured hides and skins.—Properly and thoroughly cured hides and skins, other than sheepskins, may be bundled and safely kept for some time in a cool place. Fall, winter, and spring hides may be kept until May or June without undue deterioration. In this way it is often possible to collect a number sufficient for advantageous marketing. As a general rule, however, it is inadvisable to keep hides and skins over the summer.

SALTING AND CURING BY BUTCHERS

The butcher, as distinguished from the farmer, has a much larger number of hides and skins, and he can handle them advantageously

in a somewhat different manner. Because of the extent of his business the butcher can afford, and should have, a proper place and facilities for slaughtering and for curing hides and skins.

The methods recommended to butchers for salting cattle and calf-skins are as follows:

Salting is best carried out in a dry, cool room, or preferably in a cellar of even temperature and free from drafts. If many hides are to be stored, the cellar should have a concrete floor and good drainage.

Before salting clean the hide thoroughly, removing the dirt, dung, and blood from both the hair and flesh sides, particularly the latter. A clean hide or skin is less likely to spoil in spots while curing, and will sell well, as it presents a clean, bright appearance. Hides and skins are more easily freed from dung and dirt before the animals are felled, and during flaying care should be taken to keep the hides and skins from coming in contact with the blood from slaughtering. Blood spots especially damage and discolor the hide. Trim the hide nicely, removing all stringy pieces; cut off the dewclaws, if any; split the ears with two cuts; and scrape away any flesh or meat, although no meat will be present on a properly flayed hide or skin.

Wash thoroughly both sides of the hide with clean cold water and a brush, scrubbing particularly the grain side to remove all dirt from the hair. Put the washed hide in a brine solution made up in the proportion of 2 pounds of clean salt to 1 gallon of water. Leave it in this brine for 24 hours. Then remove it, let it drain, and complete the cure with salt in the following manner:

Spread the hide perfectly flat and smooth on the floor, which has been previously sprinkled with clean, coarse salt. Select, if possible, a floor having a slight incline to promote drainage. Always put the hair side down. Sprinkle the flesh side evenly with clean, coarse salt, using about one-half pound to a pound of hide. Be careful to salt uniformly and thoroughly and see that every spot the size of a dime has at least one grain of salt on it. Work the salt well into the heavy parts, such as the head, and also into every little place, particularly the edges. Be liberal in the use of salt; it will be economy in the end. (If the hide is not brined, wash, drain, and salt it as directed, using a little more salt, practically 1 pound to 1 pound of hide.)

It is important to use clean, pure salt. Where quantities of hides and skins are handled there will soon be an accumulation of used salt which has been removed from the cured hides and skins before shipping. This old salt, if washed free from blood, dirt, and fine particles, may be used again when mixed with about twice its weight of new salt, but no old salt should be used on packs or piles which are not to be moved for some time. In fact, there is serious danger of damage to hides from the use of old salt. New, clean, pure salt is always to be preferred.

If 30 to 40 or more are to be cured, the hides or skins may be placed in one stack by piling flat. Always stack with the flesh side up and the heads at one end. Salt each hide or skin thoroughly after it is placed on the pile. Two men are required for stacking, one at each end of the pile. This is necessary to prevent the dragging of the hide

across the under one and so disturbing the evenly distributed salt on it. Care is necessary in building to keep the piles level. The pile has a tendency to thicken in the middle, thus limiting the number of hides that may be placed in one pile. As soon as difficulty is experienced in keeping the middle down a new pile should be started.

After the stack or pile has been laid, cover the top hide liberally with salt, and also sprinkle the sides of the pile with it. Hides may remain in these piles 4 to 6 weeks before shipping. They should not be shipped or moved in less than 10 days. Be sure that there is proper drainage at the bottom of the pile so that the liquor formed during curing will not ruin the lower hides.

Some butchers make a practice, before stacking, of "banking" the hides and skins for from 24 to 48 hours. From their experience better cured hides, free from salt stains, are obtained in this way. The object of banking is to give the salted hides and skins an opportunity to drain off the excess moisture and blood. A simple type of bank is an inclined platform with the rear end raised about 18 inches from the floor. The platform should be practically 12 feet long. Its width will depend on the number of hides and skins handled at one time. Each pile of hides will require about 8 feet.

The hides or skins are spread out smooth on the platform, always flesh side up and with the heads at the lower end of the incline. Each one is well sprinkled with salt on the flesh side after it has been laid out on the platform. From 25 to 50 hides can be piled safely, one on top of the other. The hides and skins are allowed to lie on the bank from one to two days, after which they are piled or packed as previously described. When transferring the hides and skins from the bank to the pile, it will be necessary to sprinkle a little more salt over each one as it is laid on the pile. A careful watch must be kept for unsalted spots or sections not well supplied with salt. Any that are found should be completely covered with salt.

Although the salting of calf and yearling skins is practically the same as that of cattle hides, some recommend the use of medium-fine salt. Horsehides may be salted in exactly the same way as cattle hides. Sheepskins, however, require the use of fine salt. They must also be allowed a little more time to cool off, and should not be kept more than five or six days after salting, as they have a tendency to heat very quickly and easily. For the same reason it is advisable to put no more than 10 in one pile.

Protecting stored hides against worms and bugs.—Cured hides and skins are often attacked by insects and worms during storage and transportation. This is especially true in the case of dried hides and skins not cured with salt and of those in tropical or semitropical countries. Various preparations, the so-called "hide poisons," are applied as a protection against insects and worms. Many of these preparations are covered by patents, which contain complete instructions as to the methods of application.¹

As a rule, the poison is applied by sprinkling the solution over the hair where the insects are found. A light application on the

¹ Among these patents are U. S. Patent No. 112,285, issued Feb. 28, 1871; U. S. Patent No. 118,748, issued Sept. 5, 1871; U. S. Patent No. 246,260, issued Aug. 23, 1881; and U. S. Patent No. 86,808, issued Feb. 9, 1869.

flesh side will do no harm. Arsenious acid in alkaline solution, potassium cyanide, carbolic-acid creosote, naphthols, naphthalenes, and the like are used for this purpose. As most of the "hide poisons" are deadly poisons, the utmost care must be exercised in handling them.

Modern American Tanning gives the following directions for making "hide poison":

Dissolve 40 pounds of red or white arsenic and 1 pound of concentrated lye with water in a kerosene barrel. Allow this mixture to stand for one week. Two pailfuls of this mixture, poured into an oil barrel full of water, give a solution ready for use.

It has been recommended that dried hides and skins to be stored in piles or shipped in bundles be sprinkled with naphthalene to keep them free from insects and to prevent heating. Some members of the trade consider it inadvisable to spray dry sheepskins with arsenic solution, as it stains the wool. They maintain that properly dried sheepskins can be kept satisfactorily if they are carefully and thoroughly sprinkled with naphthalene.

PREPARING HIDES AND SKINS FOR MARKET

When about to ship cured hides and skins of the green-salted description, place them over some elevated object, such as a barrel, and allow them to remain there overnight to drain free of excess moisture. Then free them of surplus salt by sweeping or thorough shaking, usually five times on each side, over a solidly constructed, slightly elevated rack made of heavy timbers which are set far enough apart to permit the salt to escape readily to the floor. If hides are handled as directed, the shrinkage should be relatively small when they are weighed at the hide house.

FOLDING AND BUNDLING

The steps generally followed in folding and bundling hides for shipment will be easily understood by studying Figures 41 and 42, in which the hair side is designated by shading. As a rule, hides are folded so that the hair side is out.

HOW TO FOLD A HIDE

(1) Fold in the head and neck on the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, and turn in the tail, as shown by fold *a* in Figure 41.

(2) Make a narrow fold on each side by throwing the belly edges and legs upon the body of the hide, flesh surfaces together, keeping the lines of the fold parallel, as shown by *b* in Figure 41.

(3) Fold the legs back on these laps, hair surfaces together (folds *c* in Figure 41).

(4) Bring the break of each fold near the middle line of the back, as shown by folds *d* in Figure 42.

(5) Complete the side folds by bringing the two breaks of the folds thus made together, with the middle line of the back as the main fold, making one long, rectangular bundle, as shown by *e* in Figure 42.

(6) Throw the butt end of the folded hide forward about four-fifths of the distance to the neck fold (*f* in Figure 42).

(7) Fold the forward portion of the bottom lap back on top of the first fold (*g* in Figure 42).

(8) Bring the break of the rear fold even with that of the fold just made. This makes a neat, square bundle, ready for tying (*h* in Figure 42).

Each hide is bundled separately and tied securely. About 7 feet of strong cord will be needed to tie one hide bundle. A soft rope or line at least a quarter of an inch thick will answer the purpose well, though regular hide rope is preferred. Information regarding suitable rope, the nearest source of supply, and approximate prices may

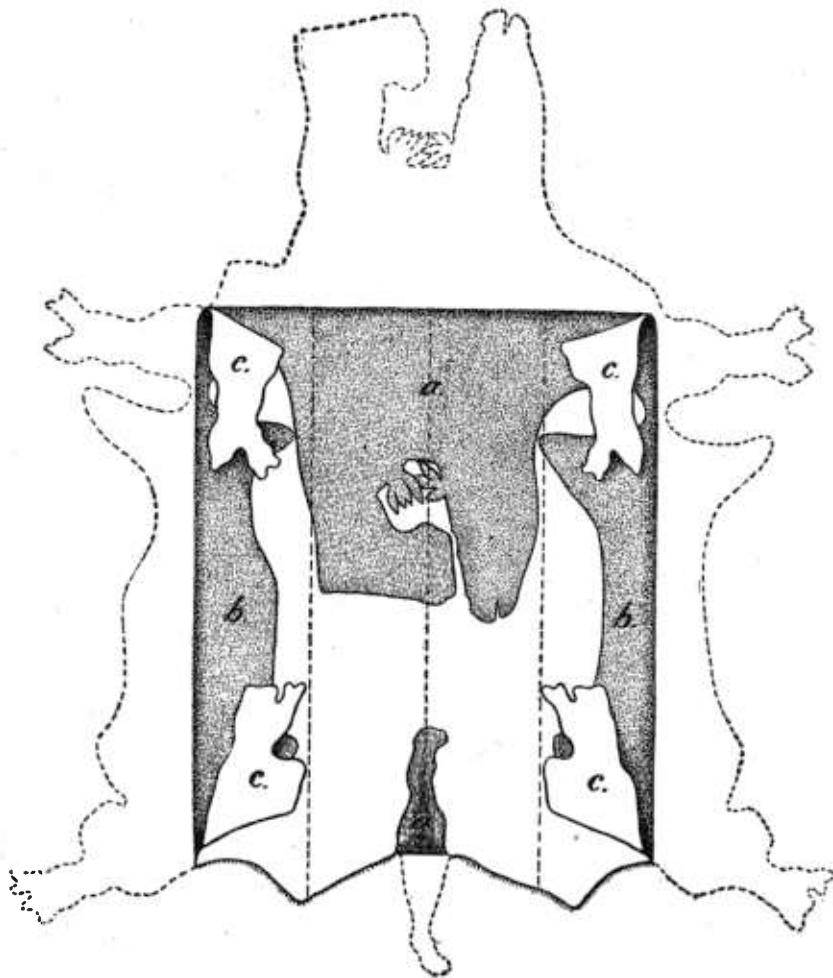


FIG. 41.—Folding and bundling hides: *a*, First step; *b*, second step; *c*, third step.

be obtained from hide dealers. Tie the bundle tight by passing the rope around it in two directions (*i* in Fig. 42). Wire should never be used, as it may damage the hide by rusting.

Calfskins are folded in exactly the same way as cattle hides. However, when more than one are to be shipped place two folded skins together and tie into one bundle instead of tying each one by itself.

Sheepskins are not bundled like either cattle hides or calfskins. Lay the wool sides down, and fold the skins along the

median line of the back, having the wool side out. As many as five skins folded in this manner can be placed in a single bundle for shipment. It is not advisable to place more than that number in one bundle, as the wool helps to generate heat very rapidly. Then wind two pieces of stout rope around the pack from back to belly, one passing around the back portion just in front of the hind legs and the other passing around the front portion immediately back of the forelegs.

All bundles must be tied securely. In making knots the nautical bowline knot is preferable, as it does not slip easily. Bundles often become untied or otherwise lose their identification marks, and in

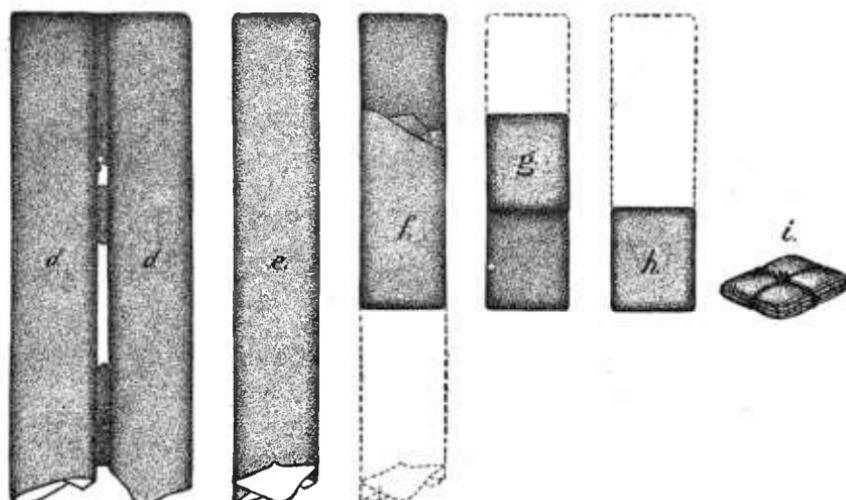


FIG. 42.—Folding and bundling hides: *d*, fourth step; *e*, fifth step; *f*, sixth step; *g*, seventh step; *h*, eighth step; *i*, bundled and tied

such cases the railroad employees have no means of determining the identity of either shipper or consignee, especially if there are other hide shipments in the car.

TAGGING

Each bundle should be tagged securely with the name and address of the dealer to whom shipped on one side of the tag and with the name and address of the shipper on the other side, after the word "From —." Be sure the tag can not come off. Ordinary paper tags are not safe; they are too easily destroyed or pulled off. Good, strong linen tags with a paper finish and brass eyelets are preferred. All addressing should be done plainly in ink. Pencil marks often become illegible. If the bundle becomes unwrapped or if the tag pulls off, the hides and skins are likely to be lost.

SHIPPING

After the hides and skins have been properly and securely bundled and tagged, ship them without delay. Do not let the bundle remain

in the sun, draft, or water, or against rusty or corroding metals. Promptness in shipping, always advisable, is particularly important in the case of sheepskins. They heat rapidly after being bundled, and in hot weather especially must reach their destination quickly.

Hides and skins should be shipped directly, if practicable, to reliable hide dealers who sell direct to tanners, thus eliminating unnecessary middlemen or agents. Repeated handlings tend to reduce the quality. For most farmers, ranchmen, and small butchers it would, no doubt, be desirable if they could dispose of their hides and skins immediately after removal, without salting and curing them. As a rule, however, this is impracticable, as only a few are near enough to tanneries or dealers equipped to handle their products. When so favorably situated producers doubtless will find it both profitable and practicable to sell the hides and skins in the green, unsalted condition. In no case, however, should this method be considered unless the producer is absolutely certain of delivering the green hides and skins promptly, within, as a safe rule, 24 hours after skinning. Otherwise any benefits that might be derived will be more than offset by deterioration and decay.

At all times, and especially in warm weather, it is impracticable to ship green hides and skins any distance. They will taint and putrefy almost as easily as fresh meat. If they must be shipped at once they should be salted heavily enough to prevent deterioration in transit. Besides the great chance for loss from decomposition, the requirements of the express companies that all green hides and skins be shipped in tight boxes, barrels, or kegs, make this method unprofitable because of the expense of these containers and the extra cost of transportation.

MARKET CLASSES OF HIDES AND SKINS

Most farmers and ranchmen and many local butchers are unfamiliar with the specifications for the various market classes and grades of hides and skins and with their relative values and the corresponding market prices. Such knowledge would place the country-hide producer on a more equal footing with the buyer and enable him to demand and receive prices in accordance with the quality of his products. Misunderstanding and suspicion, which serve only to handicap the industry, also would be less prevalent.

CLASSES, GRADES, AND SELECTIONS OF PACKER HIDES AND SKINS

With a few minor changes in the descriptions, the data given below are the same as those issued in 1918 by the War Industries Board.

GRADES

Grubs.—During certain times of the year hides and skins often are damaged by grub holes. Because of this a selection or grading based on the number of grub holes is generally made during the grubbing season. Packer hides with fewer than 5 grub holes are graded as No. 1; those with 5 or more are graded as No. 2. The grubbing seasons are as follows: On Texas steers and branded cows,

from November 1 to June 1; on Coloradoes, from December 1 to June 1; on native steers (including "spreadies"), "butt-brands," and native cows, from January 1 to June 1.

Hair slips and cuts.—Packer hides are graded as No. 1 except when there are hair slips or a cut in the body of the hide which can not be trimmed out without spoiling the pattern. Such hides are classed as No. 2 or as glue stock,² depending upon the extent of the damage. A No. 2 hide generally sells at 1 cent a pound less than a No. 1 hide of similar class and weight.

CLASSES

Native steers are unbranded steer hides, native meaning simply unbranded. They are selected as follows and are sold as such regardless of place of origin.

Spready native steers are steer hides free from brands, weighing 60 pounds and up³ and measuring 6½ feet and over just behind the brisket. From June to December, inclusive, they are sold as No. 1 only. During January to May, inclusive, they are sold on a grub selection. The koshers of this selection may be sold on the same measurements, or 6 feet 8 inches and over, according to custom.

Heavy native steers are heavy, unbranded steer hides, weighing 60 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light native steers are unbranded steer hides weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Extreme light native steers are unbranded steer hides weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Texas steers are small, close-pattern, plump, side-branded steer hides. Originally they were from cattle coming from the ranges of Texas and vicinity, but now they are sold as such regardless of the place of origin. At Fort Worth, however, all branded steer hides are classed as Texas steers.

Heavy Texas steers are specially selected, side-branded steer hides weighing 60 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light Texas steers are specially selected, side-branded steer hides weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Extreme light Texas steers are specially selected, side-branded steer hides weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Butt-branded steers are steer hides which carry one or more brands on the rump and are sold as one class without regard to origin.

Heavy butt-branded steers are butt-branded steer hides weighing 60 pounds or over. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light butt-branded steers are butt-branded steer hides weighing from 50 to 60 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Extreme light butt-branded steers are butt-branded steer hides weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2. Selection is not made for this grade, as they are usually sold in with extreme light Texas steer hides.

²There is no exact definition for glue hides. Generally hides that are tainted, have hair slips or many grub holes, or are of extremely irregular pattern are in this class.

³All selections as to weight are on the green-salted basis.

Colorado steers are western side-branded steer hides generally from range cattle and usually are more spready and less plump than the Texas steers. They are so classed irrespective of their origin.

Heavy Colorado steers are western side-branded steer hides weighing 60 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light Colorado steers weigh from 50 to 60 pounds. They are quoted as No. 1 and No. 2.

Native cows are unbranded cowhides.

Heavy native cowhides weigh 55 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light native cowhides weigh from 25 to 55 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Branded cows are both butt and side branded cowhides. They are not selected on a weight basis, and are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Native bulls are bull hides free of brands. They are not selected on a weight basis and are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Branded bulls are branded bull hides and are sold flat for all weights 25 pounds and over. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Kipskins are heavy calfskins weighing from 15 to 25 pounds.* They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Branded kipskins are skins carrying side or butt brands. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Heavy calfskins weigh from 8 to 15 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light calfskins weigh from 7 to 8 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Deacon skins are from newborn calves.

Slunk skins are from stillborn calves.

"**Koshers**" or "**cutthroats**" are hides and skins from "koshered" cattle or cattle killed according to the requirements of the Jewish religion. They are classed and graded as other hides and skins, but usually sell for one-half a cent a pound less, because of the marred pattern due to cutting the throat crosswise instead of lengthwise.

CLASSES, GRADES, AND SELECTIONS OF COUNTRY HIDES AND SKINS

The grade terms employed in marketing country hides and skins are somewhat indefinite and are not uniformly understood and applied throughout the United States. At present there is no recognized standard of classification uniform for hides and skins originating in all sections of the country. This is due partly to former haphazard methods of marketing and partly to the alleged differences in the quality and condition of these products in different sections of the country. It is said that the conditions which produce these differences are noticeable especially in the grain texture, thickness, spread, and quality of the leather, and that they are caused largely by climatic conditions, methods of handling cattle, kinds of cattle, kinds of feed, methods of feeding, ticks, grubs, brands, environment, and the methods employed in skinning, curing, and marketing the hides. Because of these conditions the hide trade has divided the United States into sections, and generally discriminates in the prices accordingly.

* Overweight kipskins are heavy calfskins weighing from 25 to 35 pounds.

This situation has been a severe handicap for country hides and skins in competition with the packers' products, which may have come directly from the same section as the country hide. In classifying country hides and skins and establishing maximum prices for them the War Industries Board recognized these sectional groups and fixed a maximum price for each tentative grade in each section. The following sections are listed in the order of their relative importance, as indicated by the official price list of the War Industries Board:

Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Michigan.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and New Jersey.

Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and eastern parts of North Dakota and South Dakota.

California, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Idaho.

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River.

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana east of the Mississippi River.

Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and western parts of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The following classifications and definitions apply to country hides and skins:

Heavy native steers are unbranded steer hides weighing 60 pounds or over. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Light native steers are unbranded steer hides weighing 50 to 60 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Heavy native cows are heavy, unbranded cowhides weighing 60 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Buffs are unbranded steer,⁵ cow, and bull hides weighing from 45 to 60 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2. (In some sections butt-branded hides of these weights are included in the No. 2 grade.)

Extremes (extreme lights) are unbranded hides weighing from 25 to 45 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2. (Butt-branded hides of these weights are included in the No. 2 grade in some sections.)

Heavy bulls (also heavy native bulls) are heavy, unbranded bull hides weighing 60 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Heavy branded bulls are side or butt-branded bull hides weighing 60 pounds and up. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Branded hides are side or butt-branded hides, or both. Usually they are range and Texas hides. They are sold flat for all weights from 25 pounds up, and are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Kipskins are heavy calfskins weighing from 15 to 25 pounds, except in the southeastern and western coast sections, where the weight range is from 15 to 30 pounds. They are graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Heavy calf is calfskin weighing from 8 to 15 pounds. It is graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

⁵ Unbranded steer hides from 50 pounds to 60 pounds are classed as buffs when not selected for light native steers.

Light calf is calfskin weighing from 7 to 8 pounds and is graded as No. 1 and No. 2.

Deacons are skins from very young calves. As a rule they weigh less than 7 pounds.

The War Industries Board in 1918 issued the following data in connection with its regulation of trading in hides and skins:

The following applies to the selection of all country hides which are sold on the basis that they are free of ticks and brands. (Ticky and branded hides are not classed as No. 2 in sections where the maximum prices already allow for same.) The price of No. 2 hides is 1 cent per pound under the No. 1 price.

No. 2 hide description.

Any cut over 6 inches in from the edge.

Over 5 bad scores (cuts not extending through the hide).

Butt brands.

5 grubs.

1 grain slip.

1 rubbed area where the grain is gone.

1 dragged area where the grain is gone.

1 sore area where the grain is gone.

A No. 1 hide must be not only of good pattern and trim (fig. 22), but must also be free from any one of the above-mentioned faults.

PACKER AND COUNTRY CLASSES COMPARED

The following tabulation of the market classes and grades of packer and country hides and skins is arranged as nearly as possible with the comparable selections in each group opposite one another:

Packer hides and skins	Country hides and skins
Spready native steers, 60 pounds up.....	None.
Heavy native steers, 60 pounds up.....	Heavy native steers, 60 pounds up.
Light native steers, 50 to 60 pounds.....	Light native steers, 50 to 60 pounds.
Extreme light native steers, 25 to 50 pounds.....	{ Buffs (steers), 45 to 50 pounds. Extremes (steers), 25 to 45 pounds.
Heavy native cows, 55 pounds up.....	{ Buffs (cows), 45 to 60 pounds. Heavy native cows, 60 pounds up. Extremes (cows), 25 to 45 pounds.
Light native cows, 25 to 55 pounds.....	
Heavy Colorado steers, 60 pounds and up.....	Branded hides, except branded bulls, 25 pounds up. (In some sections butt-branded steer hides are classed as No. 2, native steers, buffs, or extremes, according to weight.)
Light Colorado steers, 50 to 60 pounds.....	
Branded cows, including Colorado steers, 25 to 50 pounds.....	
Heavy butt-branded hides, 60 pounds up.....	Heavy native bulls, 60 pounds and up.
Light butt-branded hides, 50 to 60 pounds.....	Buffs (bulls), 45 to 60 pounds.
Extreme light butt-branded hides, 25 to 50 pounds.....	Extremes (bulls), 25 to 45 pounds.
Native bulls, all weights.....	{ Branded bulls, 25 pounds and up; special selections for branded bull hides, 60 pounds up. Kips, 15 to 25 pounds.
Branded bulls, all weights.....	Heavy bulls, 8 to 15 pounds.
Kips, 15 to 25 pounds.....	Light bulls, 7 to 8 pounds.
Heavy calf, 8 to 15 pounds.....	Deacons, up to 7 pounds.
Light calf, 7 to 8 pounds.....	
Deacons, up to 7 pounds.....	

METHODS OF MARKETING HIDES AND SKINS

Although improvement of country hides and skins and consequent increase in returns for them are possible, yet even with hides and skins similar in quality to those produced by the packers it is not possible for the individual producer, who must operate on a small

scale and market more or less indirectly, to receive the top prices paid to the packers, who generally sell directly to the tanners.

The tannery is generally the destination of all hides and skins, and efficient and economic marketing will place them at the tannery door at the earliest practicable date in the best condition possible and with the aid of only the essential marketing agencies. Each tannery,

Diagram "A."

Showing the various steps and agencies employed in marketing country hides.

The heavy lines indicate the channels and agencies most generally used.

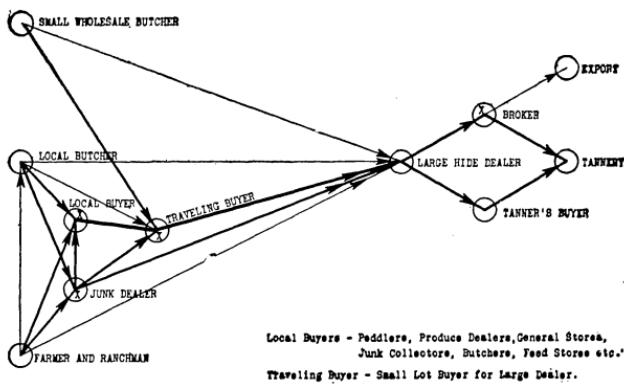


Diagram "B."

Showing steps and agencies employed in direct or consignment marketing.

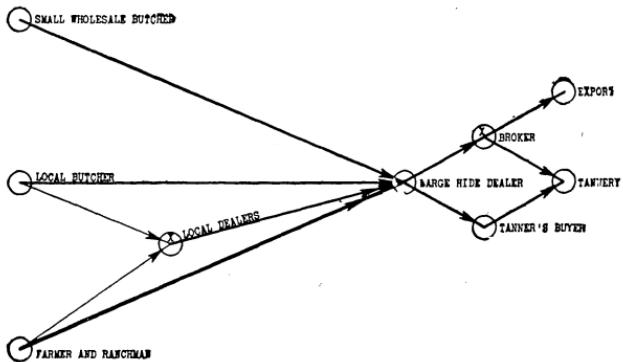


Diagram "C."

Showing packer hide marketing methods.

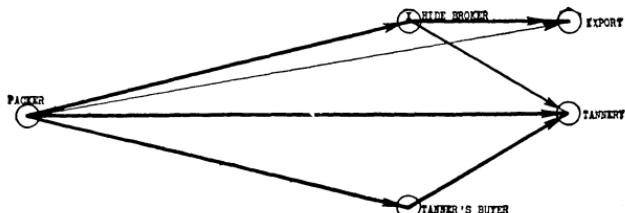


FIG. 43.—Methods of marketing domestic hides and skins

however, as a rule specializes in certain kinds of leather, and consequently must have uniformity in its supply of hides and skins. As the tanner is not in a position to handle all kinds and classes of these materials, some central collecting and classifying agency is necessary.

It is here that the packers have an incalculable marketing advantage over the country-hide producers. The packers deal in large numbers of hides and skins, and as a result can assort and classify

them in marketable lots and sell them directly to the tanner or with the occasional intervention of only one agency, namely, the hide broker or tanner's buyer. The extremely scattered sources and the comparatively small individual production of country hides and skins make it impossible for the country-hide producers to obtain this advantage. These widely scattered materials first must be collected and classified in large lots. Consequently, before reaching the consumer or tanner they pass through many hands, each one of which exacts its toll.

The marketing of country hides and skins is characterized by much lost motion. Many of the present systems support expensive, nonessential, wasteful, profit-absorbing, and speculating intermediaries, which operate, possibly unintentionally but inevitably, to suppress this branch of the industry and to discourage the quality of workmanship upon which values largely depend. The most direct and practical manner of marketing by the producer should result in the greatest profits to him.

EFFICIENCY OF PREVAILING METHODS

The relative efficiency of the three prevailing methods of marketing domestic hides and skins is illustrated by diagram in Figure 43. The movement to market is shown by lines, the heavier ones of which show the course taken by the greatest number of hides. The circles with X inscribed represent agencies whose services are considered by many producers, dealers, and tanners as not essential to economic hide marketing. The operations between hide dealers of equal importance, which often reach considerable proportions and are considered by many as uneconomic, and those between tanners, which are negligible, are not shown in the diagrams.

The extravagant system generally followed in marketing country hides is illustrated by diagram "A" in Figure 43.

Diagram "B" in Figure 43 illustrates the direct or consignment method of marketing, which is employed and strongly advocated by some country-hide producers and dealers. In this method the local dealer, who was indicated in diagram "A" as nonessential, is retained because in many cases he performs and, until a better trade understanding is reached between producers and large dealers, will continue to perform a real service. He acts not as a speculator but principally as the agent of the producer, who is not familiar with methods of marketing or who desires to be relieved of personal responsibility in preparing and marketing his products.

Diagram "C" in Figure 43 shows the agencies and channels used by the large packers in marketing their hides and skins. The superiority and advantages of this system are apparent at a glance. There is no lost motion and small opportunity for speculation at the expense of the producer. The only intermediary is the broker or the tanner's buyer, and even his services often are dispensed with. By this method the cost of marketing is negligible as compared with the other two methods. In it the producer—that is, the packer—participates much more fully in the market prices of his products.

The direct or consignment method illustrated by "B" in Figure 43 eliminates much lost motion, much of the speculation, and many of the abuses which are now practiced in marketing country hides. It approaches more nearly the packer's method and provides a means whereby the small producer may participate more fully in the prices that his hides and skins bring on the market. Consignment marketing presupposes mutual confidence and fair dealing by both producer and dealer; otherwise it can not succeed. The principal obstacles in the way of this method are the producer's preference for ready cash, his distrust of the distant dealers, and the elimination of local competitive buying. Unfortunately, many producers prefer to accept any price obtainable from local buyers, such as general stores, produce dealers, junk collectors, peddlers, and traveling hide buyers, rather than to consign their hides to unknown car-lot dealers in central markets.

The opinions of the trade are divided over the practicability of dispensing with the services of the traveling hide buyers or agents of the large hide dealers. Their salaries and traveling expenses range from half a cent to 3 cents a pound of the hides they buy, depending on the volume of business they do and their efficiency in buying. Those opposed to these agents advocate marketing direct from producer to the large dealers who sell direct to tanners. They assert that the money necessary to the maintenance of a traveling buying force should be paid to the producer or used in reducing the cost of leather products. Those who favor the retention of these agents state that many hides would never reach the market and that there would be more damaged ones than at present, with consequent disastrous results to the country-hide industry, because of the absence of local competitive buying. They maintain that without the traveling buyer the producer would be at the mercy of the unscrupulous and unrestrained consignment hide buyer. The logical agency, however, when direct marketing is desired, is the large hide dealer who assembles the nondescript lots of hides from hundreds of small slaughterers and dealers and prepares and classifies them according to the demands of the tanners, to whom he offers them in carload lots.

MARKET PRICES

Three distinct fields of inquiry feature prominently in a study of price conditions affecting the hide and leather industries: (1) The difference between the prices of raw and finished products; (2) the difference of 1 to 9 cents a pound between the market prices for comparable classes and grades of country and packer hides and skins; and (3) the difference of 5 to 15 cents a pound between the prices received for these products by some farmers and small butchers and those quoted for them on the market.

When consulting market quotations or estimating the probable values of fresh hides or skins, farmers and small butchers should bear in mind that the quality and consequent prices of these products vary with the seasons in which they are removed from the

animal, and that the market quotations are average prices for large lots of cured and carefully selected hides and skins which have shrunk from 12 to 20 per cent from the green weight, and not for a single hide or for small lots of hides. They also should remember that the prices that they may receive will depend largely upon the kind and number of dealers or agencies that handle their products through the various marketing channels and on the speculative features that may obtain when these products finally reach the central markets.

Tables 3 and 4 show the market prices of packer and of country hides by grades for each year from 1900 to 1940, inclusive. These tables are of special value in that they show the trend of market prices for each general group of domestic hides, by grades, over a period of 41 years.

TABLE 3.—*Chicago packer hides*¹

[Price per pound]

Year	Steers					Cows			Bulls	
	Heavy native	Heavy Texas	Light Texas	Butt branded	Colo- rados	Heavy native	Light native	Branded	Native	Branded
1900	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1900	11.94	11.99	11.09	11.04	10.49	10.62	10.44	10.18	9.93	8.42
1901	12.37	12.88	11.53	11.46	11.21	10.66	10.07	9.87	10.19	8.54
1902	13.38	14.41	12.42	12.33	12.10	11.12	10.12	10.01	10.50	9.10
1903	11.69	12.64	11.19	10.57	10.54	10.07	9.64	9.19	9.61	7.69
1904	11.66	12.65	11.67	10.89	10.81	10.60	10.52	10.28	9.10	8.15
1905	14.30	14.44	13.91	13.21	13.08	13.16	13.10	12.74	10.77	9.76
1906	15.43	14.89	14.84	13.99	13.65	14.96	14.84	14.27	12.21	10.56
1907	14.55	13.96	13.26	12.99	12.70	13.10	11.71	11.98	12.13	10.08
1908	13.36	13.86	12.46	12.28	12.21	11.43	11.04	10.43	10.03	8.73
1909	16.47	16.41	15.35	15.49	15.29	15.21	14.83	14.11	13.10	12.04
1910	15.29	14.88	13.77	13.71	13.42	13.79	13.04	12.40	11.96	11.10
1911	14.81	14.32	13.54	13.50	13.47	13.87	13.50	12.56	12.11	10.50
1912	17.69	16.58	16.14	16.17	15.88	16.40	16.50	15.71	14.07	12.03
1913	18.38	18.06	17.72	17.42	17.26	17.28	17.27	17.19	14.82	13.80
1914	19.76	19.23	18.77	18.56	18.20	18.94	19.27	18.49	16.20	15.15
1915	24.26	21.48	21.12	21.37	20.39	23.55	22.97	20.90	19.24	16.39
1916	26.28	24.23	24.06	23.86	23.34	24.89	24.89	23.94	21.41	18.47
1917	32.70	30.94	29.58	30.23	29.73	31.59	29.59	27.35	25.03	21.72
1918	29.91	27.81	26.00	27.13	26.32	27.37	27.72	21.12	20.76	18.62
1919	39.60	35.96	35.17	35.85	34.84	37.63	39.56	34.25	31.00	27.90
1920	31.65	27.52	26.38	27.25	26.02	31.08	29.23	24.93	24.97	22.28
1921	13.88	13.10	11.43	12.83	11.85	12.41	11.37	10.00	8.40	7.13
1922	17.83	16.57	15.29	16.51	15.59	16.10	15.16	13.47	11.96	10.17
1923	16.46	14.79	13.77	14.89	13.86	14.21	12.94	11.11	11.69	9.85
1924	14.67	13.82	12.80	13.80	12.79	12.95	12.29	10.41	10.14	8.79
1925	15.96	15.08	14.06	15.16	14.12	14.82	14.62	13.30	11.98	10.29
1926	14.08	13.38	12.67	13.34	12.82	12.71	13.11	12.05	9.98	8.50
1927	19.28	18.21	17.49	18.23	17.74	18.08	18.66	17.26	14.09	12.88
1928	23.85	22.91	22.26	22.95	22.26	22.96	22.63	21.79	17.64	16.62
1929	16.98	16.08	15.16	16.11	15.39	15.86	15.75	14.86	11.42	10.17
1930	13.87	13.76	12.55	13.73	13.18	11.78	11.71	11.19	8.30	7.30
1931	9.06	8.96	8.34	8.96	8.48	8.04	8.43	7.76	5.53	4.78
1932	6.04	5.92	5.14	5.91	5.47	5.17	5.63	5.20	3.86	3.19
1933	9.67	9.66	9.09	9.66	9.18	8.89	9.28	8.78	6.93	6.18
1934	9.92	9.60	8.60	9.60	9.10	8.70	8.72	8.25	6.45	5.69
1935	12.97	12.63	11.58	12.59	12.10	10.51	10.03	9.68	9.08	8.07
1936	13.77	13.81	12.55	13.81	13.32	11.96	11.47	11.20	9.63	8.63
1937	16.95	16.84	15.57	16.84	16.40	15.36	14.91	14.60	12.55	11.55
1938	11.61	11.38	10.32	11.37	10.86	10.13	10.29	9.87	8.05	7.06
1939	12.13	12.02	11.12	12.03	11.60	11.63	12.06	11.55	8.64	7.64
1940	12.50	11.95	11.26	11.94	11.46	12.20	12.64	11.78	8.94	7.94

¹ From annual reports of the Chicago Board of Trade.

TABLE 4.—Chicago country hides

[Price per pound]

Year	Ex-tremes	Heavy steers	Heavy cows	No. 1 buffs	No. 2 buffs	Bulls	Country packer brands	Country brands	No. 1 calfskins	No. 1 kip-skins
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>						
1900	9.52	10.29	9.30	9.11	8.26	8.05	8.75	8.73	11.91	10.16
1901	8.77	10.50	9.25	8.73	7.73	8.43	8.84	8.56	11.93	9.36
1902	8.83	10.99	9.41	8.74	7.78	8.73	9.45	8.55	11.89	9.67
1903	8.87	9.71	8.66	8.59	7.63	7.75	9.82	7.85	12.05	10.16
1904	9.75	10.03	9.47	9.45	8.49	7.87	9.42	8.42	13.37	11.08
1905	12.14	12.47	11.92	11.88	10.96	9.39	11.86	10.93	14.84	12.58
1906	13.43	13.83	13.49	13.43	12.47	11.29	12.48	12.51	15.54	14.05
1907	10.99	12.05	11.02	10.79	9.64	10.02	10.69	9.66	14.90	11.60
1908	9.75	10.61	9.35	9.29	8.21	7.86	8.90	8.04	14.17	10.09
1909	13.55	14.17	13.40	13.24	12.21	11.13	12.55	11.44	17.92	14.11
1910	11.51	12.16	11.26	11.13	10.02	9.86	10.20	9.49	16.02	12.03
1911	12.80	12.24	11.82	11.82	10.79	10.01	10.72	10.02	16.34	13.23
1912	14.91	14.25	14.06	14.05	13.02	11.22	13.12	12.33	18.60	16.01
1913	15.60	15.39	15.00	15.05	14.31	12.73	14.43	13.54	17.18	16.74
1914	17.70	16.56	16.42	16.63	15.64	13.98	16.34	14.53	21.90	19.26
1915	19.65	19.67	19.06	19.98	17.92	15.90	18.62	16.13	21.60	19.60
1916	22.68	20.75	20.17	20.37	19.35	17.28	21.86	17.84	34.55	24.84
1917	25.23	25.74	23.46	23.60	21.91	20.39	24.31	20.30	39.43	29.05
1918	19.80	21.89	18.96	18.73	17.48	15.12	19.62	15.02	40.92	26.52
1919	35.58	32.66	30.02	29.96	28.90	25.54	29.01	25.99	72.15	51.37
1920	22.79	24.20	19.27	18.93	17.93	18.76	20.60	14.94	40.98	33.97
1921	8.95	9.35	7.32	7.10	5.77	5.43	7.43	5.33	18.57	15.58
1922	12.93	12.03	10.85	10.86	9.52	8.23	12.53	8.42	18.95	17.29
1923	11.65	11.39	10.43	10.45	9.26	8.93	10.12	8.70	17.18	15.42
1924	11.86	11.31	9.24	9.63	8.63	7.86	9.81	8.23	20.39	16.62
1925	14.41	12.94	11.64	12.26	11.25	9.46	12.52	10.54	21.88	18.12
1926	13.46	11.63	9.54	10.70	9.70	8.03	10.52	9.00	18.02	16.12
1927	18.60	16.02	14.85	16.26	15.26	11.49	15.54	13.89	20.47	19.96
1928	22.04	18.53	18.05	19.71	18.71	14.88	19.18	17.38	27.84	25.23
1929	14.98	12.09	11.55	12.82	11.82	8.92	11.88	10.80	20.72	18.72
1930	11.18	8.50	8.40	9.14	8.14	5.90	9.49	7.73	17.43	15.92
1931	7.77	6.02	5.61	6.32	5.32	3.99	6.70	5.05	11.81	10.42
1932	4.88	3.78	3.40	4.15	3.15	2.39	3.32	2.85	6.38	6.28
1933	8.13	6.32	5.08	7.23	6.23	4.64	5.50	5.12	12.58	11.72
1934	8.05	6.02	5.67	6.83	5.83	4.17	5.50	5.13	11.86	10.06
1935	8.30	7.19	6.87	7.68	6.68	5.43	6.23	5.83	15.69	11.78
1936	10.38	8.72	8.44	9.30	8.30	6.88	7.89	7.52	17.94	13.24
1937	13.22	11.61	11.27	11.78	10.78	9.05	10.38	9.98	20.61	15.45
1938	9.10	7.73	7.41	7.74	6.74	5.75	7.36	7.09	13.93	11.40
1939	11.74	9.13	8.70	9.75	8.75	6.76	9.44	9.02	18.51	14.80
1940	12.47	9.27	8.88	10.49	9.49	6.09	10.07	9.67	21.85	18.02

PENALTY FOR CARELESS HANDLING AND QUESTIONABLE PRACTICES

Another serious factor in the country-hide situation is an evil reputation, frequently deserved at present, but which persists even in meritorious cases. Many farmers, ranchmen, and small butchers, who see only the value of the meat on the animals which they slaughter, treat the hides and skins indifferently and carelessly, and look upon them as waste products for which any price is so much clear gain. Then, too, some of the traders and producers often resort to unnecessary and questionable uses of salt, pickle, and chemicals in order to prevent shrinkage, to add false weight, or to replace the weight lost through natural shrinkage. Applying water to green-salted hides just prior to their sale for the purpose of adding weight is an equally reprehensible practice.

These questionable and dishonest practices do not deceive experienced hide buyers and tanners, who demand liberal reductions in tare and in prices when purchasing hides thus treated. There does result, however, a national economic loss, since by this ill treatment the greatest usefulness of these hides and skins is destroyed. Such treatment serves only to invite penalties in the form of low prices, not only for those sold at the time but also for future offerings, as dealers, brokers, and tanners, remembering the defective hides and skins and anticipating more, make their price arrangements as a matter of protection. Often these prices are inequitable, because the penalties generally are spread over all hides of the country description.

Because of the very general existence of these inferior qualities, of the lack of careful selection and classification, and of the apparent inclination of many persons connected with the trade to magnify and to capitalize alleged defects, many of the country-hide producers feel that no amount of precaution and efficiency on their part would be rewarded by better prices. Though some of them realize that hides have values and that these values depend largely on carefulness and efficiency in skinning and curing, they often, because of the bad name of country hides and skins as a class, fail to find a ready market at reasonable prices, even though the hides they offer have been handled properly.

SELECTED AND GRADED SALES AND FLAT SALES

When a producer is paid as much for hides and skins which have cuts, scores, fleshings, horns, dewclaws, tail bones, sinews, hair slips, salt stains, poor pattern and trim, dragged spots, brands, grubs, and other imperfections as for those which are comparatively perfect, he is paid a premium for inefficiency and has no incentive to improve his methods or to strive for greater conservation. This applies to a less extent when hides are sold on a graded basis with only light penalties for the results of carelessness.

No farmer would sell a fat steer for the price of an old cow. There is no more reason for selling perfect hides and imperfect ones at the same price, for the chances are that the price will be on the basis of the inferior ones.

The hitherto almost universal practice of selling country hides and skins at prices without regard to selections and grades based upon quality, weight, and condition has contributed in a large way to the present condition of country hides and skins, with the consequent tanners' aversion to them and the margin between the market prices of such hides and of packer hides. The practice of flat selling is not suited to modern methods of marketing and has been abandoned by all progressive producers and merchants in nearly every line of merchandise.

A long stride forward was made when the War Industries Board in 1918 issued orders requiring all hides and skins to be sold by classes and grades. The maximum results of this progressive measure, however, will be deferred until the various methods of grading have been revised, simplified, correlated, and faithfully applied to

the trading in all sections of the country. There should be well-defined classes and grades, not only for packer but also for country hides and skins. In fact, a single standard for all hides and skins by means of which they can be graded and sold on merit, regardless of origin, is desirable and deserves serious consideration. A standardized basis for trading should make it possible for the country producers to realize prices more commensurate with the quality of their products. As a result, carelessness and much inefficiency should soon be overcome and a marked improvement in the merchantability and market prices of hides and skins of the country class should follow.

SUMMARY

Country hides and skins are an important source of the raw material of the leather industry. Tanners buy these raw materials on their merits, paying a price based largely on the quality and quantity of the leather they yield and on the uses to which the leather can be put.

Improvement in the country branch of the hide and skin industry is absolutely necessary to put it upon a more economic basis. Much will be accomplished in this direction by continuing to trade strictly on a graded or selected basis, according to relative merits, and by avoiding many of the profit-absorbing intermediary agencies through more direct marketing by the rural producers. In this way country producers should not only derive more profits but the profits should be commensurate with the quality of their products, a condition which will prove an incentive to produce hides and skins of the best possible quality.

Producers of country hides and skins should bear in mind the following essential points:

TAKE-OFF OR SKINNING

Before killing clean off as far as possible all manure, dirt, mud, etc., and during skinning keep the hides and skins clean and free from blood especially.

In bleeding cattle always stick the throat lengthwise, never cross-wise.

In skinning use the knife carefully and no more than is necessary. Avoid cutting the hide or skin.

Make all ripping cuts with straight, smooth edges, not jagged ones.

Pay attention to the pattern of the hide. See that it is properly distributed among the shoulder, belly, and butt sections.

Take off a hide or skin free from meat, sinews, bag, tail bone, horns, dewclaws, and split shanks.

SALTING AND CURING

Keep the hide or skin clean and away from water.

After removing the hide or skin from the animal allow it to lie by itself in a cool, dry, dark place from 6 to 12 hours, with the flesh side up, until the animal heat has escaped.

Do not let the hide or skin dry out either before or after salting.

Do not allow the hide or skin to freeze.

Use only fresh, clean salt.

Use plenty of salt. Too much will do no harm; too little will. Use about 1 pound of salt to each pound of hide.

Salt more thoroughly the heavy parts, such as the head and neck, and also open up any folds that may be stuck together and sprinkle them with salt.

SHIPPING AND MARKETING

Before bundling remove the excess of salt by sweeping or shaking. Bundle properly according to the nature of the hides or skins.

Tie all bundles tightly and securely, and tag each one as directed. Be sure that the tag can not come off and see that it is clearly and lastingly addressed.

After the preparation for shipment, ship promptly.

Trade directly with the most practicable and profitable agency, avoiding all unnecessary middlemen or agencies.

Always bear in mind the benefits to be derived from superiority, and strive constantly to improve the methods followed.